PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 52,255—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th May
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parütt	1st June
* PERSIA	8001	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	6787	T. Leitch	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st June, 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	3rd June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	25th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 21st May, 1901.

CHEAP PASSAGE HOME.
THE ANCHOR LINE.



S. S. "SCINDIA" of 4802 TONS, will sail for MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL about 5th June.

She has excellent first-class accomodation in large two berthed cabins for 12 Passengers only. The Cabins are situated on the top of the Bridge Deck.

She carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage Rate Rs. 490- nett.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA." 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st May, 1901

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. PO	3,000	G. Rapallo	15th June, 1901
,, SINGAPORE	3,800	A. Dodero	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	..	..

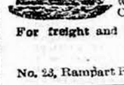
Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COY.)



S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KOWRI, 4,404 tons will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 24th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay. 17th May, 1901.

W. W. & CO.,  BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office)
Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

TRADE MARK

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

		Rs.	a.
HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	,,	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	,,	32	8
OLD IRISH	,,	26	0

BRANDIES.

SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old,	per doz.	76	0
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	,,	per bot.	6	8
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	per doz.	47	0
OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	,,	40	0
PALE COGNAC	,,	,,	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE
COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY
IS
GREEN'S NEW RESTAURANT.
APOLLO BUNDER.
BAND EVERY WEDNESDAY
EVENING FROM 7 TO 9 P.M.
The Spacious Verandahs are close to and facing the Harbour.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, WINES, SPIRITS, ICE-CREAMS and PASTRY AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.
The finest BILLIARD ROOM in the East fitted with four of the latest improved TABLES.
HAMS, BACON and CHEESE always on cut.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.
TAPP SAUCE
AND 40 VARIETIES OF
CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.
THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

SMOKE ONLY
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0	Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Imperial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Star	,,	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	,,	2	8	Extra popular	,,	1	0
Extra	,,	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c., &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
,, SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORGLO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

TO TRAVELLERS
BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
For TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English-made
is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.
THON FISH, AND THON FISH EGGS.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE, AND ROYANS BORDELAISE.
ANCHOVIES SALTED, AND IN OIL.
BLACK OLIVES LOOSE IN OIL.
DRY MUSHROOMS, 1 lb. TIN AND IN VINEGAR IN BOTTLES.
SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.

CREME DE MENTE.	CREME DE NOYAU
MARASCHINO DE ZARA.	MASTICA, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
FRENCH AND ITALIAN VERMOUTH	KIRSCHENWASSER.
KUMMEL.	ANNISETTE.
MALAGA AND BARBERA WINES.	SWEDISH WINE.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILS.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's Arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8.
The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

H. PETEANI,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 21st May, 1901.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 27th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 27th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th May, 1901.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on 24th Current.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A MEETING will be held in the GYMKHANA PAVILION, on THURSDAY, at 6-15 P.M., to ELECT an Hon. Secy. for Football. All Members who are interested in Football are invited to attend.

R. M. WATSON SMYTH,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SUNABAI widow and Executrix of NOWROJI RUSTOMJI DUMASIA of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL. All that piece or parcel of Pension & Tax ground together with the message, tenement or stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Ropa Lane, Chundunwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 233 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. Old Survey No. 2746 Survey 580 New N 7 and New Survey No.8219 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward, Ward No 3233 and Street No.3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hurmusji Nowroji Tabelavala, on or towards the South by the property of Ardesdr Pestonji Nanavati, on or towards the East partly by a sweepers passage and partly by the property of Sorabji Thoothee, and on or towards the West by the aforesaid RopaLane and which said premis s are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.
ALL persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at No. 14 K Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived. Dated this 21st day of May, 1901.

BICKNEL MERWANJE & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of NARAYEN BHAI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

SAVITRIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased at present residing at Kumbhar Tukda, House No. 11, near Bhuleshwar ....

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

(The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.)
C. W. D'GAMA,
The 13th day of May, 1901.
SAVITRIBAI,
Petitioner in person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of EBRAHIM BIN HILEL, of Bombay Mahomedan, deceased.

ABDUL MOHSIN BIN AMIR, the constituted Attorney of SHEIKHA, the daughter of MAHOMED BIN KHALFAN of Bombay residing at Ripon Road, and BIBI ENUM NISSA, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, residing at Jail Road, Oomercarry, outside the Fort ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

(The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.)
D. B. BINNING.
The 15th day of May, 1901.
Mr. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Petitioner's Attorney.

GREAT INLAND COMMISSION AGENCY.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices. A complete set for one carriage at Rs. 90 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.
Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.
Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medow Street, Fort, Reuter's Office Buildings
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY, BANK STREET, FORT,

SALE OF VALUABLE DINING, DRAWING, and BEDROOM FURNITURE made to order by Dewjee Canjee and others, Rich Crockery, Glass, and Plated ware, Wind-proof Lamps, Austrian Safe, Real Mahagony Cottage Piano by S Rose & Co., Bicycles, Garden Pots, etc., in White House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. A READYMONEY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood elegant made household furniture made to order by Dewjee Canjee and others, rich crockery, glass, and plated ware, hanging and table lamps by Ditmar, Hincks and others, one real mahogony cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., in good order, Austrian safe with Chubb's lock on stand, Persian carpets, fancy ornaments and Japanese vases, gentlemen and ladies' bicycles, garden pots, &c., the property of Captain T. CANAVAN proceeded to England.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

A. READYMONEY & Co.
Bombay, May 22, 1901

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! BROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

LADIES' GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BY USING "VERMITE" COCKROACHES, BEETLES, &c., are forced from their haunts to the open to POSITIVELY DIE, so that they can be swept away, instead of dying, as is the case with many other powders, at the back of partitions, &c.—Per box, Ans. 14. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35. Thin Texture Serge Suits, Rs. 35 New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.—Drink ÆRATED LIMETTA JUICE during the Hot Weather, Re. 1 per doz. Cooling and refreshing. KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SIGNOR NICCOTO LAGATTOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the T. S. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Homes, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 2) Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited, Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

ALL who know our PRICES and our Ware say they get best value for what they give. Acknowledged Cheapest in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. T. Canavan's Furniture, TO-DAY, at 1 A.M., White House, Apollo Bunder, TO BE SOLD OFF without reserve by READYMONEY & Co.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL VALUABLE PROPERTIES in Bombay, Bandora, Matheran, Lanauli and along line of Railway. Also full sized Billiard table complete. E. SEYMOUR-LYNN; Lower Colaba, Bombay.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIVING PICTURES.—The Kinora enables you at Rs. 60 to enjoy at home moving Pictures. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co., opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

THERE is Money in making Butter in a rational way. ALPHA LAVAL SEPARATORS produce 20 per cent. more Butter and of better quality. Sole Agents, BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreans, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

EK-DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans.12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the short-est notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithograph-ing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Apollo Press Company's warehouses, by order and in the godown of Messrs. Gill & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned—
108 Full-pressed bales Oojun cotton
62 Full-pressed bales Compta cotton.
28 Full-pressed bales Bhagulcote cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW CALLED PURBLE HOUSE AT MATHERAN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Bai Baimae Khurshedji Wadia, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Khurshedji Ardesir Hormarsjee Wadia, to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Bombay, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property, viz:—
All that piece of leasehold land, together with the messuage tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, called the Purble House, bearing Collector No. 6192, survey No.89, and Register No. 39, situate at Matheran, in the sub-district of Karjat, in the district of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 10 guntas or thereabouts, and described and particularly denoted as No. 39, in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Tnana (Kolaba), and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Mr. A. S. Karvallo, and on the north and south by the public road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATEDWARE, BENT WOOD AND ENGLISH FURNITURE, CARPETS, SAFES, ETC.

TO MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, opposite the Watson Hotel Annexe, by order of the concerned and on account of the Manufacturers, a choice collection of Japanese curiosities, large and small cabinets biscuit porcelain, table ornaments, animal figures, rich Bohemian glassware, also majolica and terra cottaware, platedware suitable for hotels and clubs, Morroco leather Gladstone bags, travelling bags with fittings, plush companions, Austrian safes, binoculars, lady's silk umbrellas, keyless ball clock suitable for drawing-room, large and small carpets, English and Bentwood furniture such as sofas, chairs, rocking, office and revolving chairs, dining table, dressing tables, etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., on account and risk of the mortgagor, Sha Narsidas Karamchund, and by order of the mortgagee, the following property, in pursuance of the sale reserved to him under the deed of mortgage, dated the 25th day of January, 1896.
All those pieces or parcels of land situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty-two and five-ninths and five square yards, together with a four-storied premises and godowns, respectively, standing thereon, and bounded on the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the east by land leased to Tricumjee Veljee, and on or towards the west by the boundary wall of the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 3186, and were situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward B No. 4936 (1) 4936 (2), Street Nos. 25 and 28A, and No. 6 and 6, respectively.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messr. Wadia and Ghandhy, Solicitors, No. 11, Sirdar's Building, Apollo Street, or to the Undersigned, at their Office in Marine Street.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, in the compound of the Jamsetjee Jejeeboy Hospital the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of which few pieces are by John Roberts, platedware, crockery, and glassware, ebonized square piano by Rose and Co. gent's bicycle, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpet, etc., the property of Dr. T. D. W. GILLESPIE
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22th May, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES; SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Co's Dockyard Mazagon—
A quantity of old stores, ship's requisities, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting old flags, old ropes, scrap brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockery-ware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old wood and iron blocks, iron pipe, paints, insulated ware, rope and iron miscellaneous other articles.
A quantity of good second-hand life belts.
Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

On FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel:—
A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of tables, chairs, crates, hoop iron, tank plates, steel files, copying presses, zinc, packing cases, scrap rubber, leather cuttings, hose pipes, lamp barrows, lorey wheels, hand cuffs, police belts, water proof clothing, glass gloves, manila ropes, empty drums, broken casks, clocks, cast, coir matting, water tanks, old clothing, cloth cuttings, scrap papers, &c., &c.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month the day of the sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 7th June, 1901, at 2 p.m., at the Waree Bunder Goods Depot.
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed, loose cotton, grain sweepings, waste papers, kerosine and cocoa oil, iron bars, bagging, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay 21sth May, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed intestate property, guns, and other property.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at E Shed, Prince's Dock, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and on account and risk of the first purchaser Ahmed Hajee Ebrahim—

Ex. s. s. "Lindenfels"

250 bags sugar, Z. R. M.
750 bags sugar, Z. R. M.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of the three houses Nos. 32-28 55 and 59 situate at Pirkhan Lane.
Now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, 1 Zither harp with music (nearly new), etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand Victoria with removable coach-box.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-1, goes well in harness.
1 chestnut Arab pony quiet in saddle and harness.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Matarpakhari Lane Abawady No. 1 Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., table and hanging lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. BURY, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Abdul Rehman Mirza & Co.'s stable at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop, on account and risk of the first purchaser Mr. MAHOMED AKBARKHAN.
About 24 Arab horses and ponies, suitable for chargers, hunters and hacks.
The horses are now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sells by Public Auction at Mazagon Marria Hill the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture made by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and Langing lamps, one square piano &c. &c., the property of Mr. MCALLISTER.
Catalogues will be published and the property be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 60, Nepean-Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the household furniture, piano, horses, carriages, plants, etc., the property of HEUGH S. SYMONS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 22th May, 1901.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

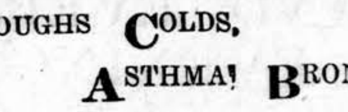
On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL..............	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA............	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	FINE	"	2	4
				PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNES



CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA! BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times,* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state. "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARDRFO & CO. LIMITED, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 1 for Steel.
Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men,

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	7

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and despatch. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Scnwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund.................. " 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.............. " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
" 1 Year	5	"
" 6 Months	4½	"
" 8 Months	4	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort premises on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, at 4-30 P. M.

The following is the business of the meeting:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1901 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 14th May, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 263 OF 1899.

FORBES, FORBES and COMPANY, LIMITED...Plaintiffs.

VS.

NYAMUTBAI, widow of ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY, TYABJI ALIBHOY, ABDUL-HOUSEIN ALIBHOY, and MAHOMED BHOY ALIBHOY, AMANBAI ALIBHOY, and VAZEERABAI ALIBHOY, all minors by their guardian-ad-litem ABDOOL HOOSEIN ALIBHOY, being respectively the widow and children and the heirs of the said ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY and his legal representatives, MOTAMARY NARAYENRAO, and NOOROODIN EBRAHIM .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of July, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Forbes, Forbes and Company Limited, in priority to any charge the 7th Defendant Motamary Narayenrao may have upon the title, deeds and property in respect of any decree whatsoever, and of the first six Defendants, viz.—Nyamatbai Tyabji Alibhoy, Abdool Hoosein Alibhoy, Mahomedbhoy Alibhoy, Amanbai Alibhoy, and Vazeerabai Alibhoy, respectively or of any one or more of them, in all that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 197 59 square yards or thereabouts, being held on Fazendari tenure and of which Vallabdas Bhugwandas is or was the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and chawl and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Bhajipala Lane or Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, all of which premises are bounded as follows;—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Purmanandas Jeewandas deceased, on or towards the West partly by property formerly owned or occupied by the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally deaceased, partly by property belonging to the Juma Musjid, and partly by property lately belonging to Edulji Rustomji Sonawalla but now to Tajbhoy Mithaiwala, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said Bhajipala Street aforesaid, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 702, and Street Nos. 12-14, and are now in the possession of William Garrod Mayhew, Esq. Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the Decree herein dated the 25th day of September, 1899, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally and his tenants.

For furtherparticulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay—Dated this 13th day of April, 1901.

A. E. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WANTED.

WANTED.

FOR THE PUNJAB PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, Buildings and Roads Branch.

For temporary employment an experienced and fully qualified Civil Engineer capable of taking charge of an ordinary Public Works Division.

Salary from Rupees 600 to 800 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch, Lahore.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 28,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND.............. „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	nil	47
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	21,500	1,200	all	–	
Anglo-Indian	1,310	–	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	80	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	650,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	340
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	–	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs. 5	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs. 50	1,850xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	335
Cooria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	325
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	205
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs 20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	200
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinghunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	105
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs 65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	–	dvdRs. 32	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs 10	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,500	1,000	Nil	325
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,870
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 40	1 680
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs 15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	47 1-2
Morarji Gocul-dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 35	1,310
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld.	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	480
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	210
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs 15	520 xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	455 1-2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	–	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	–	8 pr. ct.	650xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	...	4 pr. ct.	452 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	205
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,240d
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	400xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	400
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs	50
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs2.	412 1-2
Munmar M.	000	250	all	Nil.	395
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil,	540
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	152 1-2
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	300xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	0
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	03
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1060
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	125
Volkart	...	00	–	Rs 80	340x

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 20.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ....£94 1-4 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes ....£101 1-2 = do.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ......£108 = do.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities......£63 5-16 = do.
Bar Silver in London.......................27 1-2 = –1-8
„ New York ....60 = –1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...25 15 1-2 = –1-2
Do New York ....4·83 1-8 = plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England......4 per cent = unchanged
Do Short London Bills...3 3-4 do = –1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills...3 3 4 do = –1-8
Bill on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1 3 31-32.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 11,000 bales. Spot 4 10-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

In New York—
Receipts at the Port .... 11,000 bales.
Do. last year ....
Exports to Great Britain...... nil
Do. Continent .... 17,000 bales.
Mid.-Uplands..................... 8 1-16 unchanged.
Futures, month of Aug. ...... 7·26 = – 2
Do. Do. Dec. .... 7·00 unchanged.

Rapeseed Brown 39. May June Hamburg. Business done.

Tone firm.

Linseed 54 1-4 = — 3d. May June Amsterdam sellers.

Tone firm.

ARRIVALS.—Arabia, and Rudelsburg.

Receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday May 20th:—

Cotton .... 14,981 bales.
Wheat .... 10 216 cwts.
Linseed .... 33,464 „
Rapeseed .... 43,537 „
Gingellyseed .... 7,024 „
Poppyseed .... 9,625 „
Groundnuts .... 19 „
Castorseed .... 11,055 „
Rice .... 1,384 „
Myrabollams .... 7,808 „

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

Owing to the sad news of the death of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, of Messrs. Glade and Co., a well-known and prominent member of the mercantile community of Bombay, the Banks and several Merchant's offices are closed this afternoon. The cotton market has also been closed as a mark of respect to one who has for many years been closely associated with the trade.

EXCHANGE.

Quotations are all unaltered and the position is quite unchanged. We quote:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers.1s. 3 29-32d.
„ Demand...................1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits..........1s. 4 5-32d.
„ Francs........ 169 3-4
30 days' sight Japan.............147 1-2
„ Hongkong......146
„ Shanghai 199

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

We hear of very little business reported in this market to-day and prices have remained unchanged since morning at Rs. 95 per cent for cash and settlement.

BULLION.

About 8 lakhs of silver bullion was imported into Bombay yesterday. We quote:—

English bar silver ready........................ 74-2
1st Settlement.. 73-14
2nd „ 73-14
English bar gold ready.................. 24-1
Mint gold „ 23-10

FREIGHT.

The market is firm at previous rates with little business reported. The steamer "Vauxhall" has been taken off the market as she is reported to have been chartered from Bombay to Stettin to carry ore at 25s.

PIECE GOODS.

There is a little better forward enquiry in White Goods which has been accepted by Manchester. But more business would be done if Manchester would take slightly lower prices. The strength in Manchester is giving a little better tone to this market.

A NEW BIOGRAPHY OF BOLINGBROKE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It suited his purpose to court the dissenters at a later date, as it had done to court the clergy at an earlier one. Both Walpole and himself alike acted on the same principle: the principle which is put into the mouth of Sidonia, "I am not opposed to intolerance," said Sidonia, "when it is an element of strength."

The description of the Queen's death and of the course of events between August 1714 and March 1715, when Bolingbroke left England for France, is very interesting. The following passage, if the style were a little less affected, would place Mr. Sichel on a level with more famous men than himself:

"Within that small and curtained chamber at midday lay the Queen. The remnants of health which the wrangles of her servants might have spared, her many physicians with their clysters, blisters, and 'sal ammoniac' had consumed. They had even shaved her head, and cut off that dark brown hair dashed with grey—the remembrancer of trials and conflicts. With the intrepidity of her race, she still, though with effort, gave her orders; but her lips almost refused her words; every inch a Queen. Ah! if she could only sign her will; but, after all, to-morrow would suffice, when the bustle below had subsided, and prayers could again be read, and the Eucharist administered. Robinson need not come till Sunday. What had she thought when gazing on that clock, still audible? Was it not how long is time, and when begins eternity? The end surely was not yet. A few thing done, a few friends comforted (for underneath a chill exterior her heart beat warm), and the tired traveller would be glad to rest. How would her Father greet her! Alas! alas! what memories arose! She had even hugged a grievance, but her grievances had been griefs, and struck the heart. You may still see that little room where the sands of life were running down. Puzzled children and eager sightseers, admiring the pictures, saunter near its haunted walls through the private chamber where she dined alone with Abigail, and up to which the mysterious back stairs—still visible—tortuously creep. That moment is still there. It broods over the place.

"At last a numbing lethargy stole over her. At six her pulse beat higher. She had taken nourishment; there was, perhaps, some hope? If so, the doctors, with fresh remedies, dispelled it. The Council were still sitting while the sands of life were running down. Two of her Ladies-in-Waiting with Lady Frechville and Lady Rothes, were summoned, but in vain! A little after seven of that August morning the last of the Stuarts who governed England was no more.

There, in that hushed apartment, lay that weary form. The Summer sun warmed in vain those features, firm yet regular. The ruddy face was hardly bleached by death, and the few wrinkles that betrayed the past were smoothed away. All her children had gone before her. Dead graves, but living sorrows!'.

For a long time Bolingbroke hoped against hope that George I would not throw himself into the arms of the Whigs or adopt a policy of proscription; and when he was undeceived he had no choice between flying the country or facing the scaffold. Mr. Sichel concludes this volume with a kind of forecast of the one to follow. We shall see him at Dawley we shall hear him in the "Craftsman," we shall explore his philosophy. "It breathes," he says, "in the greatest poem of Pope." "It pervades, though in pettier guise much that has enriched Voltaire." The "Essay on Man" is certainly not Pope's greatest poem; and if Voltaire was enriched by Bolingbroke's philosophy, it was only because his own was somewhat of the thinnest. Philosophy was not Lord Bolingbroke's strong point, and when it is mentioned, we often think of what Sir George Trevelyan says of Lord Macaulay, "talking what he called metaphysics." But we must leave Bolingbroke now where he had need of all his philosophy, whatever it was, condemned to mix with the Olive Trants and Fanny Oglethorpes, and Irish adventureres who crowded the mock Court of St. Germains, to share his bed with a fellow-exile, and to dream of the splendid fortune which he had just missed.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 1-16m., 7-30a. Low water, 7-30m., 8-46a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Messrs. Treacher and Co., 4-30 p. m.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES:—Jumnabai, a Hindu woman residing at Durgadevi Street, has reported to the Police the theft of gold and silver ornaments and currency notes, collectively valued at Rs. 234, from a locked box, the key of which was placed on a nail on the wall of her room.

PLEDGED ORNAMENTS STOLEN.—Himithimull Poonamchand, a Marwari banker, residing at Lower Chawl Street, Mahim, reported to the Police that he secured his premises at 10 p. m., on Saturday last, and on awaking the next morning found that some unknown person had entered the premises during the night by cutting a wooden bar from a skylight. A box, containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 93 was stolen. The ornaments belonged to customers and had been pledged with the complainant.

TAMASHAWALLAS BEATING A TOM-TOM.—It is not generally known that even Tamashawallas beating tom toms in a public street without a license are liable to punishment. At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ondajee Pandoo and four other tamashawallas were charged before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas with beating a tom-tom, in a street at Carnac Bunder, without permission from the Commissioner of Police. They pleaded guilty, saying they were trying to earn an honest livelihood by performing gymnastic and acrobatic feats, with the inevitable accompaniment of a tom-tom for the purpose of drawing spectators. They were let off with a fine of one rupee each.

A COMPLAINANT FINED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. W. Lester, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bartley prosecuted one Bhoondhoo Dayal for stealing a metal watch and a silver chain of the value of Rs. 11-8, the property of one Gopal Bhana. It transpired in the court that the charge preferred against the accused was a false one. On being questioned by the magistrate, the complainant admitted that he had falsely charged the accused and in mitigation of punishment said he did so while he was under the influence of liquor. He was fined Rs. 6 which sum was ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

CAUSING A SCALP WOUND.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Khemjee Lilladhar was charged before Mr. Kursundas Chubildas with voluntarily causing hurt to one Ebrahim Hassan by striking him on the head with an umbrella, inflicting a scalp wound which bled. The complainant said he had gone to bathe in Prince's Dock on Sunday afternoon, when the accused threw a cocoanut into the sea. Complainant took the cocoanut, and while he was eating it, accused gave him a blow with his umbrella on his head. The blow caused a scalp wound, which bled. Accused was convicted and fined fifteen rupees with the alternative of two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 5 out of the fine, if recovered, were awarded to the complainant as compensation.

TEN RUPEES FOR A TOOTH.—Mr. Kursondas Chubildas disposed of a case at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, in which Balla Jannoo was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Chundri, a woman, on Sunday last. The complainant, a labourer, said she was formerly in the accused's keeping. On Sunday she went on a visit to a woman named Gunga in Banian Road. Accused came there and tried to persuade her to go and live with him. On her refusal to do so, he gave her a blow on the mouth with his clenched fist, and knocked out a tooth. The police took her to hospital. Accused said he gave her a slap on the face, and the tooth, which was loose, was knocked out. He was sentenced to two week's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to further imprisonment for two weeks. Rs. 10 out of the fine, if recovered, were awarded to the complainant as compensation.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Rahman Karimkhan was charged with voluntarily causing hurt on the 18th instant to one Tejamali Hussain by cutting him on the right forearm with a knife. The complainant, a tindel, on board the s. s. Nevasha, said that on Saturday forenoon he was going to the fore part of the steamer to take his meals. When he approached the gallery, he saw the accused and Faizula Rahman, a sailor, fighting between themselves. He went to separate them, when the accused picked up a knife from a basket containing potatoes, and wanted to strike Faizula with it. Complainant went up to prevent the accused from striking when he received a cut on his forearm. The accused was arrested, and the complainant was removed to hospital for treatment. The accused said he was drunk and did not know if Faizula or the complainant was injured. The magistrate did not believe him, and on conviction, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER ISLAND MASSACRE.

GERMAN SCIENTISTS ATTACKED.

TWO SAVANTS MURDERED.

ANOTHER massacre has taken place at the Islands news to that effect having reached Sydney. The steamer Moresby came from New Guinea and New Britain, and in consequence of the reported murder of the missionaries, Dr. Chalmers and Rev. O. F. Tomkins, it was thought that upon her arrival some light would be thrown on the matter. Nothing, however, was known of the affair on board the Morasby, and Captain Williams states that the massacre must have taken place after her departure. The Moresby, however, brought news of an attack by natives upon a German scientific party, of whom the leader, Mr. Mencke, and his secretary, Mr. Caro, were speared to death. The scene of the outrage was a small island in the Bismarch Archipelago, called St. Matthias Island. News of the massacre was conveyed to New Britain by the yacht Eberhard, in which the expedition had proceeded to the group. The doctor with the party was also speared in the leg, but he managed to escape, and when the Moresby left he was on a fair way to recovery. It appears that the party, accompanied by a number of native boys, landed on the island, whilst the yacht proceeded to a neighboring place for provisions. They remained there for a day or two without molestation, but about 7 o'clock one morning they were attacked on all sides by natives, who speared them through the tents. The members of the party were unable to defend themselves, as they were engaged cleaning their weapons at the time of the attack, of which fact it is believed the natives had been apprised. Those who escaped took refuge in the house of a trader near by until the return of the Eberhard, when they were taken on board. Another party was landed, and scoured the scene of the outrage, but only succeeded in finding the bodies of Mr. Mencke and Mr. Caro. Mr. Mencke was dead, and Mr. Caro was found to be so seriously injured that he died two days after the attack.

Mr. Bruno Mencke was a millionaire of Hanover, Germany, and he organised the expedition, which consisted, besides that gentlemen, of Dr. Heinroth, a scientific expert; another doctor, who subsequently returned to Germany; Mr. Caro and another white man, besides the captain and crew of the yacht. The expedition was organised for the purpose of exploring certain of the islands to collect curios and birds.

Another account from New Britain by the German liner Nuenturg states that on Sunday morning the party, including about 30 of the crew, had pitched their tent on the island, when one of the natives reported that cannibals were coming down to make an attack. Little notice was taken of this warning and five minutes later the tent was lifted from all sides and fully 100 spears thrown at the occupants. Mr. Caro, the secretary, received five spears, and died immediatery. The owner of the yacht, Mr. Mencke, was struck by three spears and mortally wounded. He died two days later. The leader of the expedition, Dr. Heinroth, killed a cannibal with the last shot in his revolver, and just escaped being speared. Altogether fourteen of the cannibals were killed by the yacht's party, and the remainder of the savages, numbering fully 100, then fled to the bush. The Eberhard lost six natives, besides the owner of the yacht and his secretary.—"Melbourne Age" Aprial 29.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A LASTING VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

THE Rast Goftar seems to approve of the suggestion that the late Queen's birthday should be declared from now and for ever a public holiday. Our contemporary adds: The native of India is proverbially economical—by instinct, or by the force of habit and circumstances, we need not stop to inquire. Considering the reception that has been given to the movement for a Victoria Memorial in our midst and elsewhere we should think that the form of the memorial to her late Majesty that would best meet with the King's approval and support is the one suggested by an English correspondent of the "Pioneer." Mr. G. C. Hall, F.R.C.S., writing to our contemporary from Dalhousie, "suggests to the powers that be that a no better or more lasting or cheaper or more welcome memorial" to the late Queen could be devised than that her birthday should be declared from now and for ever a public holiday. The reasons he advances are excellent, and we should not be surprised if they are found the most telling by a very large section of the Indian public!

THE LATE SIR ARTHUR STRACHEY.

Of the late Sir Arthur Strachey, Chief Justice of Allahabad, the "Gujirat" writes:—The sudden death of Sir Arthur Strachey, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, will be regretted in many quarters. He was a judge of high intellectual accomplishments and won the favourable opinion of the bar and the public of Bombay by his courtesy and laborious industry. Certain families have peculiar advantages and traditions and his rapid rise was not a matter of uncertainty. His appointment as a judge of the Bombay High Court called forth a protest from the local bar. But his work came to be soon appreciated. His part in the trial of Mr. Tilak and his charge including his definition of disaffection as "want of affection" are now matters of history. In his social relations he as well as his wife were on all accounts simply charming. To her the misfortune is a terrible one and we sincerely sympathise with her in this hour of her trial.

PROFESSOR JACKSON AND THE PARSEES.

The "Rast Goftar" does not expect any immediate good to result from the visit of Professor Jackson Our contemporary says: Without in any way seeking to damp the ardour of those in whom Professor Jackson's visit, to this country, has aroused the desire to conduct original research in the still abstruse doctrines of Zoroastrian faith, by sending expeditions to distant lands, or desiring to mar the success of the attempts they may be making in this direction, it might be frankly confessed that we do not expect much practical or immediate good to result thereby to the community. The work of conducting original research must always prove fascinating, and under certain circumstances useful; but it is to be feared that the immediate results in the present case will be not so large or fruitful in the general interest of the community as some enthusiasts fondly believe and imagine. The subject is more of academic interest than of pratical importance; and in presence of questions which in the interest of the general good and well being of the community, await an immediate practical solution, it is open to argument whether the Parsees will not be better advised to try to turn their present knowledge to better account, rather than going about in search for more light, which even if gatherod, may be more useful to savants and scholars than to the mass of the community as a whole.

THE BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The native papers are loud in their complainst about the Bombay water supply. The 'Kaiser-i-Hind' remarks:—Of late many repeated complaints have been made about the vagueries of our Water Department by which the public have to suffer considerable inconvenience. If the quantity of water in our tanks has gone down and consequently the pressure has diminished, and the quantity supplied to each district is lessened the Water Department cannot help it. However, much inconvenience can be removed by so regulating the hours of the supply as the people may get it during the time they most need it. This is not at all difficult to be done if some attention be paid to the manners and habits of the people.

A SYMPATHETIC COLLECTOR.

Some of the vernacular papers sing the praises of Mr. Weir, Collector of Surat, and his wife. The "Rast Goftar" remarks: The honour done by the Surties to "Collector Weir Sahib" and his consort, both in their own city and in Bombay, may be taken as an index of the steem and affection in which the worthy couple was held by the inhabitants of the place of all creeds and classes. The services which Mr. Weir rendered to the people under his charge, during the terrible crises of the last two years, and the generous helping hand that was given by his wife in alleviating the sorrows and miseries of those around her, were long since known to have created a deep impression not only on those concerned but others besides, and it was natural that their departure from Surat should give occasion for such a cordial and affectionate farewell as was bidden to them last week.

THE MANGO TRADE OF INDIA.

Bombay mangoes fetch good prices in London. Says the "Indian Spectator":—One more instance of the lack of business enterprise on the part of the Natives of India has been just provided in the opening of the new mango trade between India and England by the shrewd business foresight of some Englishmen in this country. It is strange that it never occurred to our so-called enterprising Indians to try the experiment of exporting Indian mangoes to England, though it is common knowledge that much inferior mangoes from the West Indies and other places are being sold at fancy prices in the London fruit market. The mangoes, which have been for the first time exported in large numbers from here during the present mango season, have not only reached their destination in good condition, but are fetching high prices—a reward to the enterprise of thoss who have started this business.

THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Kaiser-i-Hind is glad that Madras has come forward to hold the Provincial Conference at an early date. Our contemporary writes: It was only some time back that we noticed in these columns the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference. It is now announced that in about a week's time the meeting of the Madras Provincial Conference will be held at Madura under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Auanda Charlu. Though we are deeply grieved that the public have as yet heard nothing of the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Conference it is a source of no small satisfaction to see that at any rate our sister presidencies are not slow and irregular in their political activities. We have no doubt that under the guidance of able and patriotic men like the president-elect, the next Madras Conference will be a great success. It must be remembered that the meetings of these Provincial Conferences are in no way inferior in importance to the deliberations of the Great National Assembly.

THE ELECTION IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

Regarding the Council election in the Northern division the "Kaiser-i-Hind" states—The Commissioner of the Northern Division has already issued invitations to the different Municipalities to elect voters for choosing the representative of the Province in the local Legislative Council. Some Municipalities have already elected their voters, while during the next three weeks the remaining Municipalities would do so. In spite of the emphatic protest from the entire press and a strong unmistakeable opinion in the public Diwan Bahadur Ambalal has not thought it fit to withdraw his candidature. Is the charm of having "Honourable affixed to one's name so great as to make one forget of what is due to himself and to the country?

The 'Gujerati' asserts:—we think that having regard to the valuable services rendered by the Hon. Mr. Goculdas, he has a prior claim upon the support of his constituency. He is already in the field. He has experience on his side. He naturally commands the confidence of many people in Gujarat on account of the sturdy stand he has made on their behalf and he has already studied some of the aspects of the land revenue administration. Unless there are overwhelming or at least sufficient consideration on the other side, it is not generally prudent to oust a candidate who is already a councillor and has won the confidence of his constituency. If, however, there was an express undertaking on the part of the Hon. Mr. Goculdas to retire in favour of Dewan Bahadur Ambalal in reliance upon which the latter has acted, the question of relative qualifications or past services does not at all come in, and in that case it would, in our judgment, be absolutely unfair to condemn the course which Mr. Ambalal has adopted.

The "Native Opinion" writes: The services of the Hon'ble Mr. Parakh are above any public criticism and there can not possibly be two opinions as to his electing as a representative on behalf of the people of the Northern Division. A correspondent had thrown out a hint in one of his communications that official pressure will be brought to bear upon the election and if it is true we are really sorry to observe that a person in the position of Dewan Bahadur Ambalal should stoop to such methods for attaining his object. Dewan Bahadur Ambalal is a man of literary attainments of a high order and his legal knowledge of a superior type and varied experience of the world are a guarantee that the rumour circulated has vary little foundation. Considering the interests of the Gujrath land holders it is but equitable that the Hon'ble Mr. Parakh should not be unseated.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Vauxhall, 2,346 tons, Captain S R Chandler, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moji, 24th April, with a cargo of coal and general and 1 deck passenger.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,169 tons, Captain G Soutar, sailed yesterday for Natal, Mauritius, &c, with a general cargo and 500 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Commilla, 550 tons, Captain F P Howlden, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr James Nicoll, Mr Gunther, Mr K S Bolt, and 150 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi, 18th May, with a general cargo. 3 soldiers of P W O Regiment, and 47 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain C L Daniel, will sail to-day for Shanghai, via intermediate ports with his Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr and Mrs J H Robinson and Mr R G Baldock. For Shanghai—Mr Wintter and Mr Ezra. For Hong Kong—Mr A J David. For Singapore—Mr H H Cader Master Essoofally. For Colombo—Lieut J C Dunbar, Mr F Farnie and Mr Labatta.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 21.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

a H M S Magdala...............Capt T Y Greet, R N...Turret-ship
a Torpedo Boat No 100..Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N ....
a Do No 102..Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N ....
a Do No 103..Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N........ ......
Lawrence.......................Comdr R W W Gordon
Dalhousie.......................Comdr A J Pitford. R I M
R I M..Dry Dock ...Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia ....
Plassey........................ .... Turret-ship
4 Torpedo Boats .... Torpedo G'boat
Tenasserim ....Receiving Hulk for Crews of Defence ships except Assaye.

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator..........Comdr T H Heming, R N ....R I M Surveying Ship
Clive.. .... Indian Marine
Nancowry............. .... Indian Marine

a Indian Defence Ships.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination. Date. Agent
Persipolis	800	Ibrahim	Persian Gunboat
Agnes	1203	Edwards	W & A G & Co
Marte	2349	de Lacheonde	Bombay Co
Sunda	2887	Dowell	P & O Co
Rajput	3615	Crebbin	T M & Co
Alton	2862	Robertson	M M & Co
Chindwara	1512	Shepherd	M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Whitehead	M M & Co
Bcoldana	2147	Brooks	M M & Co
Caledonia	1716	Barton	A Montochoff
Florican	2382	Work	M M & Co
Argo	1570	Dove	A Montochoff
Gloomin	2218	Learmouth	W & A G & Co
Pachumba	544	Rickford	M M & Co
Scindia	2052	Atrey	W & A G & Co
Vauxhall	2346	Chandler	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Itinda	3362	England	Calcutta	23-5	M M & Co
B	Hooseinee	994	Hughes	Jedda	22-5	B & P S N Co
C	Bullmouth	2607	Stratton	Genova	22-5	W & A G & Co
D	Annie	2445	Peaman	Dunkirk	24-5	T M & Co
F	Sultan	1783	Pohleuz	Zanzibar	27-5	A Strandes
H	Radnorshire	1889	Burch	Antwerp	26-5	Bombay Co
K	Comerio	2593	Kennedy	Antwerp	22-5	T M & Co
L	Esmeralda bq	673	Federson	Melbourne	26 5	O & Okell
M	Ensenada bq	919	Morris	Cochin		E T & Co
N	Lawada	2124	Tyrrell	Zanzibar	5-6	M M & Co
O	Chupra	1425	Hannah	Stream	21-5	M M & Co
P	Saint Oswald	1735	Tindall	Antwerp	23-5	F M & Co
Q	Pondo	1764	Brewis	Hamburg	28-5	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	N Mohomed	Bhownager	21-5	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	23-5	Shepd & Co
Sabermati	514	Fukeer	Kurrachee	21-5	Shepd & Co
Ponani	551	Ebrahim	Bhownager	25-5	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Ettrickdale	2468	McKenzie	Kurachee	25-5	F F & Co
3	Kagoshima Maru	2729	Kaorie	China	27-5	N Y Kaisha
4	Oriental	3185	Jephson	Aden	25 5	P & O S N Co
5	Gairlech	2414	Craig	Kobe	22-5	T M & Co
6	Chusan	2852	Daniel	China	22-5	P & O Co
8	Imperator	2330	Androvich	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
9	Adana	2178	Smith	Amsterdam	27-5	K N & Co
12	Mahratta	3789	Peterkin			T M & Co
14	Dumra	762	Boon	Kurrachee	24-5	M M & Co
15	Gorjistan	2092	Wall			J M & Co
16	Shandon	2467	Anstey			J M & Co

HERBOUR WALL.

Commilla ....550 Howklen ....Kurrachee 21-5 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Nevasa ....1915 Cruces ....Kismayo .....M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Vauxhall s	Chandler ...Moji,	April 24
21	R I M S Hardinge.	Kindall	Southampton May 1
	Onda s	Stewart	Calcutta
	Khandalla s	Mecalfe	Bahrein

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Moshtari s	Sautar	Mauritius &c
	Commilla s	Hawlden	Karachi &c

The Steamer Chusan Captain Daniel for Shanghai obtained her port clearnance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gairlock for Japan.
„ Ettrickdale for Karachi.
„ Scindia for Marseilles Liverpool &c.
„ Imperator for Trieste &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Comeric s—87 bales cotton, A C Esmalljee Motiwalla; 3,761 cwt cottonseed, H Kedarnath.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Adana s—70,312 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Comeric s—4,000 cwt rapeseed, Wagjee Bechor.

St Oswald s—1,0 0 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co: 6,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

Radnoshire s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 9,540 cwt poppyseed, 5,021 cwt linseed, 1,999 cwt teelseed, 3,000 cwt castorseed, 449 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1 680 cwt linseed, 1,274 cwt rapeseed, 902 cwt poppyseed. Owen and Okoll; 2 000 cwt linseed and 2,000 cwt rapeseed. Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,334 bags rice, D Nanjee and Co; 300 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Panda s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 cwt gum, J Premjee; 120 bales cotton By. M Moolgee and Co.

Mahratta s—8,336 cwt linseed, 40,178 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 cwt mustardseed, 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 3 012 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bechor; 600 cwt buffalo horns, Hassam Alloo Mahomed; 605 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,001 cwt gingellyseed and 1,000 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 340 cwt gum, H Vidhar, 2,001 cwt castorseed, H K Moosa.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Annie s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Wagjee Bechor.

Shandon s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 320 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,595 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, 2,0 0 cwt rapeseed, 2,000 cwt poppyseed Killick Nixon and Co; 1,300 cwt poppyseed and 4,519 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,999 cwt linseed, Ewing and Co; 4,000 cwt linseed, 7,100 cwt rapeseed, 3,000 cwt poppyseed, 780 mustardseed and 2,000 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 6,003 cwt poppyseed, 1,211 cwt rapeseed, 3,570 cwt linseed, 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, 1,671 cwt linseed, 12,279 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwt linseed and 4,000 cwt poppyseed David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, L Curamchand, 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Marte s—6,026 cwt linseed, 2,009 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 15,026 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Bullmouth s—575 bales cotton, 800 cwt rapeseed, 2,005 cwt rapeseed and 2,600 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers,

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2,640—bales cotton, 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 825 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 406 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 110 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co; 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 3,000 cwt linseed and 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—2,002 cwt myrabollams, D Balcrishna and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—70 chests opium, Abraham E J Abraham; 46 chests opium Abraham E J Abraham; 66 chest opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 chest opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 35 chest opium, Talati and Co; 25 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 46 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 34 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 1 chests opium, Tata and Co.

Sunda s—525 bales twist, R S Woonwala and Co; 750 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co; 600 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 500 bales twist, Abraham E J Abraham,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd May 1901.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder to morrow at 6 30 p.m.

By Order,
C. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
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THE KANGAROO
IS
A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE
NOW UNDER ORGANISATION
Cash Rs. 176,
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
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PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.
Climate excellent all the year round.
For particulars concerning Boys apply to
THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S., Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.
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Miss KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off th palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm.
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,
"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS," "BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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The Genuine Articles Very Choice,
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
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Very finest obtainable.
NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.
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CYCLE?
BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—
The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.
Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.
Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for
Rs. 130 CASH.
If you do, come to
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Tuesday:—The pressure has given way slightly to briskly in North-West India and the depression over the Western desert has intensified slightly. Wind has extended eastwards into the North Rajputana and the South east Punjab. Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in east of the North Western Provinces, Behar and Chota Nagpur and the depression in this area yesterday has filled up. There has been a slight to brisk decrease of pressure on the South East Peninsula and Ceylon. Showers are reported from Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, and South India. Darjeeling has received three and a half inches, Bassein two, Jessore, and Trichinopoly one. The temperature has fallen in Bengal and is in considerable to large defect in this area. It is in defect also in parts of Bombay, the Deccan and South India, but the temperature is now in general excess in other parts of the country, the excess being greatest in Upper Sind, Rajputana and the maximum temperature at Jacobabad was 121 degrees. The extension of depression in the North West India eastwards is causing feebly unsettled weather in Upper India, but the disturbance up to present is very slight. Winds have fallen off at north of Bay and are irregular in Bengal where the conditions are less favourable for thunderstorms. Conditions are slightly suspicious in South India and Ceylon, where the barometer is falling slightly to briskly, while the sea is rough and the skies overcast at Colombo.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Lower Sind and at Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Deesa, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Dwarka, Neemuch, Bangalore and Masulipatam, and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep.

Winds remain much the same as yesterday, and the force has been strong to a gale at Ajmere, Bhuj, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa, Aka and Belgaum and fresh to light elsewhere.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum is in excess of normal in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 121 ° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67 ° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (1.12) about a quarter of an inch at Jhansi, and very light showers at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo.

At Colombo the wind has shifted to north- west and is moderate in force. The sea is reported to be rough there, and it appears probable that monsoon winds are beginning to appear in the sea lying to the south-west of Colombo.

The S. S, Sultan" left Lamoo on the 9th May and experienced up to Latitude 3 ° N. Longitude 47 ° E, gentle south-east trades and passing clouds; thence to Latitude 10 ° N, Longitude 49 ° E, at midnight on the 13th moderate to strong south-westerly winds a moderate sea and swell and cloudless sky; thence to her arrival at Goa on the 17th, light north-easterly winds and fine clear weather.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—May 20.

10 p.m.	83·9

TUESDAY—May 21.

8 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	87·7
2 p.m.	90·4
4 p.m.	89·2

HORSE'S FOOD,
Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
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ANTI-MALARIAL
FEVER POWDERS.
A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.
A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.
Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so
it can be given even to an infant. } ANNAS 8
FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
GAZDAR BROTHERS,
PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.
☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.
Can also be had from
KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.
One out of Numerous Certificates.
At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.
(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HEINRICHS—May 21, at Bombay, Georg Karl Heinrichs partner of Glade & Co., aged 46.

KEMP'S LIST.
COMPLEXION PILULES.
Prepared from a special recipe, and guaranteed to contain nothing of an injurious nature.
For those who suffer from pimples, boils, &c., they will be found most efficacious, speedily restoring the skin to its original smoothness.
12 As. per Bottle of 72 Pilules.
Dose: One three times a day.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1901.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS IN THE WAR.

"ABOLISH altogether the expensive sham called a volunteer force and devote the money to some useful purpose." This is the keynote of an article in the Journal of the United Service Institution of India by Captain Dawson of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, who served as a sergeant with Lumsden's Horse in the War. His article is entitled "Some notes on the War in South Africa, with special reference to Indian Volunteers" and as a sketch of the experience of that corps it is interesting and sprightly reading. But there is nothing in it to justify Captain Dawson in advocating a reorganisation of the Volunteer Service so sweeping as to amount to reconstruction. The observation which precedes his paper, and a similar one which concludes it, seem to have been accidentally dropped in from one of Captain Dawson's former papers on volunteering. His account of the doings of Lumsden's Horse in the campaign point quite a different moral—any rather than the necessity for the abolition of the service. It may be that the Volunteer force does cost a lot of money and there may be many directions in which improvement might be aimed at. But to abolish it is a ridiculous proposition. Captain Dawson does not imagine that the average Indian Volunteer could easily be persuaded to dig trenches or even pile boulders. He would suggest making an estimate and sending for a maistry. He would prefer a cooly to carry his rifle and a servant to look after his kit and remove his boots at night. But the volunteers who went from India to the War showed that they could "soldier" alongside the toughest British regular and do level work with him any day of the week. Still worse for Captain Dawson's case is the fact that Lumsden's Horse contained Eurasians as well as Europeans, and they too held their own. He wishes to persuade us that the Indian Volunteer system has been weighed and found wanting, yet he sings the praises of Lumsden's Horse which the Volunteer system produced. To refute his arguments it would only be necessary to point to that little corps which returned to these shores a few months ago. Indisputably the Volunteer Force in India is not perfect. There is room for improvement in many directions but as regards marksmanship they will hold their own, corps for corps, with those at Home and that without the incentive of Bisley or Shoeburyness. Our mounted corps cannot easily be eclipsed by the Yeomanry. They can ride and they can shoot and can march past well enough to satisfy modern requirements. If they are indifferent as to regular attendance and let slide all but the requisite number of drills it is in many cases because they feel they cannot learn very much more than they know. If the men are to be efficients the officers must be extra-efficients.

Lumsden's Horse was of course a picked corps—a corps of gentlemen, says Captain Dawson. In the matter of physique he imagines there would be very few regiments in the world with a better average. They were masters of their horses and could shoot like Queen's prizemen. But as for the drill of the regiment "perhaps the less said about it the better." They knew nothing of Mounted Infantry drill and the officers knew as little or less—which was perhaps a good thing, or they might have all been bowled over by blindly following a discredited drill-book which apparently still appeals to Captain Dawson. He tells us that there were non-commissioned officers who did not know how to post sentries and men who did not know how to stand at ease. The Manual of Exercise was an unexplored mystery to most and formation of fours a thing unknown. We are surprised that Captain Dawson does not complain that some of them did not know how to salute by numbers. But he is forced to admit that the men being what they were and "the root of the matter being in them," Lumsden's Horse did more useful service than any expert would have foretold. So long as a man can ride and can shoot and knows he has to obey orders, it matters very little whether he moves like an automaton on the parade-ground, and so keen a soldier as Captain Dawson ought to have learnt that years ago. We fully agree with him that in Lumsden's Horse the Imperial Government got value for their money, and so they would had it comprised as many thousand Indian volunteers as it did hundreds. Captain Dawson thinks the Colonials were more man for man than Lumsden's Horse, but he expected to view matters calmly and dispassionately for he fell out of the ranks at an early stage of the general advance of the army from Bloemfontein, after being present at only three engagements. Dysentery, the scourge of every army, he says, struck him down and though he got better of his first attack and travelled some two hundred miles mostly on foot, and wholly illegally and irregularly, to rejoin, and succeeded in reaching Johannesburg on the day of Lord Roberts' entry, it was only to succumb again and to lapse to the condition of a useless drag upon the army. He argues all the wrong way. The war conclusively demonstrated the enormous value of good shooting. Lumsden's Horse and Indian Volunteers generally are good shots. They may not bring their rifles to the shoulder with the precise number of movements which the regular has been taught to observe, but they do so more expeditiously and to better purpose. A soldier marksman who goes out to shoot antelope falls on his knee and presents with all the precision of the parade-ground, and misses his mark. A too strict observance of drill-book methods lost many a Boer to his bag in South Africa.

Captain Dawson devotes some space to the subject of field fortification though he admits that he knows next to nothing about it. He recounts an inspection of some of the Boer works which had apparently been intended to be held as an important position, but had been abandoned. The gun-pits were not very deep, but had holes in which the gunners could crouch with head-cover. Their ordinary trench which they would, as a matter of course, make at any place intended to be held, was much deeper than any field-work Captain Dawson had ever seen before, either actual or on paper. They never make sangars. However once when the author of the paper before us was in charge of an outlying picket in the day time, a regular officer went along and told him to have a sangar built. There was plenty of material and all hands set to work piling up boulders. "We thought we were doing it rather well," writes Capt. Dawson, but presently came riding by an officer of pretty high rank, who sat on his horse and watched them toiling away at the rocks, then inquired who told them to do that. Being answered their captain, he replied: "Well knock it all down again. It is nothing but a shell-trap. You fellows don't want to crowd together behind a wall to give you confidence. Boer gunners could see that sangar for miles and drop shells into it. He dismounted and went on "I have been fighting Boers for months now and never saw one of them. This is what they do." He then piled two or three boulders together so as to leave a tiny loophole and he lay flat behind it. "There you are, two or three stones and a hole to shoot through; nothing conspicuous. Give my compliments to Captain ——and tell him we ain't fighting Zulus." But we are not told that the officer who ordered the building of the sangar was a volunteer. Indeed we know that officers of Lumsden's Horse were lent by Government and were seconded from the regular service. So the absurdity cannot be put down to the volunteers' account. Although Captain Dawson inveighs against the present system we note that he avoids any suggestion as to the reorganisation scheme he declares to be necessary. But he points out the necessity for improving the third-class shot out of existence, by offering inducements to persevere and to all ranks to take a more active interest in their corps. Unfortunately, however, the value of the article is discounted by its inconsistency. As we said, at the outset, Captain Dawson advocates the abolition of the force as an expensive show, yet after wandering through South Africa and coming back again he says to those who agree with him that the Volunteer Force is a bad bargain: Wait; the time has not yet come to carry out the reforms desired.

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH.

THE first proposals which will engage the attention of the Cabinet of the Australian Commonwealth are of an eminently useful character. The motto "Advance Australia" has always a practical bearing and the Commonwealth will concern itself most with those things which will assist the development of the great Southern Continent and the prosperity of its people. One of the earliest actions of the Premier, Mr. Barton, will be to bring about a general reduction of the telegraph cable rates. For this purpose it will be necessary to grant a concession to the Eastern Extension Company, in regard to the alternate cable to the Cape, but at the same time the construction of the new Pacific Cable is not lost sight of. Mr. Barton in fact aims at ultimately securing for Australia the benefit of the two lines and in the meantime he accepts the reduced rates offered by the Company in return for the concession mentioned. Another important question that the Federal Cabinet will shortly have to decide is that in reference to the administration of the Northern Territory of South Australia. This Northern Territory comprises the northernmost portion of Australia between Queensland on the one side and West Australia on the other. It was added to the territory of South Australia in 1863 and comprises an area of more than half a million square miles. It is proposed that this country and something more should be separated from the administrative control of the South Australian Government and created a new state, the actual territory of which would be nearly a million square miles in extent. The area of the proposed new state is defined as that part of Australia west of the Queensland border and north of the 25th parallel of south latitude. The advocates of this change further propose that a railway should be built from Oodualta to Pine Creek and a telegraph line constructed from Port Darwin, which is one of the northern points of the territory, to Wyndham on the northern coast of Western Australia. The country has valuable mineral resources which require to be developed and coffee and india-rubber may be grown. A deputation, which waited upon the Premier, suggested that a railway would result in vast quantities of tropical produce being brought to southern markets. It was also pointed out that a railway connecting Brisbane in Queensland with Port Darwin, in conjunction with moderately fast steamers employed between Port Darwin and Port Arthur, will bring Melbourne within twenty-three days journey of London. The development of this projected overland route between England and Australia may ultimately come, but in the meantime the proposal to develop the central regions of Northern Australia is of considerable interest. It has been pointed out that coloured labour will be necessary for this work, and the Commonwealth Government will not encourage the immigration of Asiatics no more than any of the federal states have hitherto done. The federation of the Australian Colonies has given an impetus to railway schemes and one of the most important of these is the proposal to construct a trans-continental line to connect South and Western Australia. This project has been taken up with considerable vigour and it has gone so far that the Premier has requested the States concerned to furnish him with the results of investigations as to the character of the country along the route of the proposed railway. The activity thus early displayed by the Australians in federal projects of such practical importance shows that the establishment of the Commonwealth has inaugurated an era of progress greater than was possible before.

SIR COURTENAY BOYLE.

THE death of Sir Courtenay Boyle, announced by Reuter, is a great loss to the country. He was a distinguished civil officer, and one of the most capable who has ever filled the important position of permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, with which department he has been associated for upwards of twenty years. Sir Courtenay was born in Jamaica in 1845, and when a youth gained great distinction as an athlete. He was one of Oxford's representatives in the 'Varsity cricket matches in 1864-67, and in later years he took great interest in cricket. He was frequently elected a member of the M. C. C. Committee, and he was largely responsible for effecting the arrangement whereby the Middlesex ground was transferred from Prince's to Lord's. Sir Courtenay also played for Oxford at tennis in 1866-7, but in recent years his favourite pastime was salmon fishing. He was private secretary to two Viceroys of Ireland, served as a Local Government Board inspector, and in 1893 was appointed as permanent secretary to the Board of Trade. In the previous year he was created a K. C. B.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

A FEW weeks ago we published the text of a lecture on St. John's Ambulance work in India given by Major Yate in Calcutta, and in furtherance of the suggestions then made, a book for the guidance of secretaries and committees in forming local centres has just been issued by Dr. T. F. Pearse, who was formerly on plague duty in Bombay. It contains useful hints as to the conduct of the work and the formation of all classes. The primary course of instruction is "First aid to the wounded," consisting of two grades—one for pupils under 16 years of age and the standard course for adults, who have to pass an examination in this work before obtaining a certificate. The Association also hold classes for instruction on home nursing, and also on the higher subject of hygiene. In the latter a practical knowledge of sanitary science and the laws of health is taught, enabling those acquiring it to keep their bodies and homes in a healthy condition, thereby tending to check the occurrence and spread of disease.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge, with details on board, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from England.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 27th April, 1901, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1900 of 148,016 maunds and Rs. 54,256 in the earnings.

THE total so far received by the Indian Victoria Memorial Fund, if it be decided at a later date to bring the larger subscriptions within the one lakh limit, is Rs. 32,72,428-13-3.

THE position as far as the Mahsud Waziris are concerned is daily growing more hopeful. Up to Friday the tribes have paid nearly Rs. 70,000 of the fine of one lakh imposed upon them.

THE inhabitants of Sheikhbudin were warned on Friday night by the police at Pezu that twenty Waziris had taken up a position on a hill called Britonnio about twelve miles from Pezu.

ON the 5th instant, owing to excessive rain and wind, the northern wall of Fort Garnett on the Kohat Pass road fell down, smashing in the barracks, and killing one and injuring two sepoys of the Kohat Border Police.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an increase in the present establishment of the Order of British India of ten appointments to the 1st class and twenty to the 2nd class. It is notified also that the separate lists hitherto maintained will be amalgamated into one list for all India, and vacancies in the establishment will be filled in future by native officers most deserving of the distinction without reference to the command or corps they belong to.

FOUR countries have now entered into keen competition to supply India with matches. Three are well known from the names on the familiar domestic match-box—Japan, Sweden and Belgium. The fourth, many will be surprised to hear, is the Straits Settlements. At present the fight is mainly between Japan and the Straits Settlements, and the former has a slight lead with 10 1-4 lakhs of rupees a year against 10 lakhs by the Straits Settlements. But the Singapore trade has for long been steadily increasing, whereas Japan is not doing much more than holding its ground. Of the two other countries, Belgium sent 7 lakhs worth of matches to India last year and Sweden 4 1-2 lakhs. The English match counts for very little in the struggle.

THE following amendments have been ordered in the rules which regulate the use by other denominations of churches consecrated for the services of the Church of England:—(1) The chaplain or minister desiring to obtain permission to use the consecrated church shall, in the first instance, address his application to the General Officer Commanding the District or to the Lieutenant-General of the command, by whom the application shall be forwarded to the Bishop of the diocese. He shall at the same time inform the chaplain of the Church of England that such application has been made to the military authorities; (2) In the absence of the Metropolitan from India, or in case of a vacancy of the See of Calcutta, the functions devolving upon the Metropolitan under the foregoing rules shall be performed by such one of the Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being as shall have been first consecrated.

THUS "The World" of May 1:—"Brigadier-General Ventris, when letters left Poona, had arrived at that station and assumed command, in relief of Major-General Burnett, who had gone to Madras to act for Sir George Wolseley as chief of the Madras military establishment during that officer's absence on eight months' leave in England. General Ventris is assuredly one of the luckiest men in the Army, for he is thus discharging the duties of a major-general at the age of forty-four, a period of life at which it is the lot of most officers to be passing through the rank of lieutenant-colonel. It was his good fortune to act as commandant at Merawi during the Nile campaign of 1885. This gave him a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy, and so in due course he became a colonel at the age of thirty-two. Since then the regulations have been modified so as to prevent the recurrence of such rapid promotion."

SOME discussion has been going on in the "Daily Chronicle" as to the derivation of "jerry-builder." Among bricklayers, it is said, the walls which were not firm until they were papered were formerly called "Jericho walls."

A YOUNG Frenchman, employed in a Paris shop, has just got himself into trouble with the authorities by reason of appearing abroad in a Chasseur's uniform, to which he had no right. His object was to evoke the admiration of his lady love. The shopman was on his way to the abode of the girl when his demeanour attracted the notice of an officer. If the real soldier had entertained any lurking doubt it would have been promptly dispelled by the misfortune which befell the sham one when the moment came for the exchange of salutes. The shopman's legs became hopelessly entangled in the sword that had been dangling at his side, and soon he was measuring his length on the pavement, where he lay a confused mass of light blue and red cloth, feathers, and steel. The adventure, says the "Telegraph's" correspondent, has just had its equal in a court of justice, where its unlucky hero has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for illegally wearing a uniform.

A NEW BIOGRAPHY OF BOLINGBROKE.

MR. WALTER SICHEL'S Life of Bolingbroke is the latest contribution to the history of a Statesman whose memory has been pursued with unrelenting malignity by the descendants of his enemies even to the third and fourth generation, and whose cause was only taken up by a solitary champion in the middle of the last century. This champion, however, was no man of straw; and he started a reaction in favour of that "fine genius" which, though ridiculed at first, has been steadily growing ever since; as may be seen by the number of works devoted to the same subject since the appearance of "Coningsby" and "Sybil." The old Whig traditionis now pretty nearly exploded, or only lives in the report of those confirmed partisans who are willing to take it upon trust. We do not know that Mr. Sichel has told us very much that is not to be found in some one of his predecessors—M. Remusat, Professor Raake, Mr. Harrop, Mr. Wyon, or Mr. Kebbel; but he has probably brought together all that is to be said in favour of Lord Bolingbroke, with the addition of some scenes and incidents now, we understand, published for the first time, which, though shedding no new light on the main questions involved, possess an interest of their own such as fully justifies their introduction.

The Reign of Anne derives its special interest from its being the point in our history at which the English people finally made their choice between Personal and Parliamentary Government. Bolingbroke's contention was that under the name of the latter the Whigs had established a system more fatal to liberty than the former. Liberty was undermined, he said, for fear it should be overthrown.

But we have for the present to deal with Bolingbroke in action, the author of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the unflinching advocate of the Occasional Conformity Bill and the Schism Bill. That British interests and British dignity were duly conserved by the Treaty of Utrecht; that there was no "desertion o the Allies" which had not been provoked by themselves, when they set the example of making separate overtures to France; that a union of France and Spain was not more to be feared than the union of Spain with any other first class European Power; and that to go on fighting after the Archduke Charles, the rival candidate for the Spanish Throne had become Emperor of Germany was only continuing the war to promote the very consummation which it had been undertaken to prevent—these are positions maintained by Bolingbroke with unanswerable logic and eloquence in the seventh and eighth of his Letters on the Study of History, and now, we think, no longer in dispute. They were not contested by Lord Macaulay, in whose eyes Bolingbroke's sin was his withdrawal of England from the contest, to pave the way for the restoration of the Stuarts, and in a lesser degree his abandonment of the Catalans, who had espoused the cause of Charles to the vengeance of Philip. Mr. Sichel seems to thank that Bolingbroke was really in favour of the Hanoverian Succession, and that all he aimed at was that George should be received when he landed by a strong and well organised Tory Party insteady of by the Whigs. Others—among them Mr. Lechy, who here, we think, is in the wrong—believe that when he had got everything in his own hands he would have proclaimed James the Third. Mr. Wyon seems inclined to steer between these two opinions; and it is there, we believe, that the truth lies. Bolingbroke's object was to make himsself master of the situation, and able to choose between James and George, as might seem more expedient. Had he remained in power a little while longer, the Corporations of all the great towns would have been filled with Tories. The counties would have had Tory Sheriffs, and regiments would have had Tory Colonels. When these preparations were complete it would be time enough to consider to what end they should be turned. Such was probably the situation at the Queen's death. Nor was there anything discreditable in the position which Bolingbroke took up. The restoration of the Stuarts did not mean with him undoing the Revolution, or removing the limitations which it imposed on the Royal Prerogative. All these he would carefully have preserved; and if he inclined to the Stuarts it was chiefly because the Elector had been "got at" by the Whigs, and was likely to be more predisposed in their favour than suited Bolingbroke's designs.

Mr. Sichel states the case of the Catalans with some force and clearness. But he does not succeed, we think, in making good his assertion that politically the English Government was quite right. According to his version of the story, the Catalans brought their misfortunes on themselves by continuing in arms after the Emperor Charles had made a Treaty with England undertaking to evacuate the Province:—

"In 1711 Charles became Emperor of Austria, and the whole perspective of European power was altered. The negociations for peace, already begun, were pursued with determination. Lord Lexington was ordered to acquaint the Catalans that the Queen would do her utmost for their liberties on the conclusion of the peace, but meanwhile the Catalans were to desist. In 1712 the Emperor himself entered into a Convention with the Queen for the preservation of Catalonia, for which she became guarantor. In this Convention Charles neglected any stipulations for the liberties of the Catalans. Thereupon Bolingbroke pressed the Catalonian rights repeatedly on the French, who reluctantly yielded to his importunities, with the result that a Clause in the eventual Anglo-Spanish Treaty provided for a perpetual amnesty to the Catalans, the full possession of all their estates and honours, and a grant of all the privileges which the Castilians enjoyed; and since these did not content them they received as compensation the advantage of trading directly to the West Indies and other completely new privileges."

The Catalans refused these terms of peace, and continued a hopeless kind of guerrilla warfare after the retirement of the Austrians, and in spite of the directions of the Emperor. But is this quite a fair version of the case? In the "grant of all the privileges which the Castilians enjoyed," the rights and liberties for which the Catalans had been fighting were not included. They had sided with Charles against Philip on the distinct understanding that these rights and liberties, of which they had been deprived by the Castilians, should be restored to them. This undertaking was given by the English General, Lord Peterborough. Though Mr. Sichel hints that he exceeded his instructions in doing so, the engagement—according to the biographer of Lord Peterborough, of whom Mr. Sichel makes no mention—was formally ratified by the English Government. The Catalans defended themselves to the last. For more than three months they held Barcelona against Marshal Berwick at the head of forty thousad men, and the siege was in some respect as memorable as that of either Saragossa or Numantia.

"Cedant arma togæ": we must now turn to the Church, and the two Bills already mentioned, the occasional Conformity Bill and the Schism Bill. Mr. Sichel need hardly have taken so much pains to expound the motives which induced Bolingbroke to support these measures. They lie upon the surface. No doubt his reason was political. But with Lord Nottingham, the leader of the Church Party, it was exclusively religious. They could never be sure that the Dissenters, who had overthrown the Church of England once might not make the same attempt again. The behaviour of Protestant Nonconformists in the reign of James II, who were ready to indulge the Roman Catholics to promote their own interests, was still more bitterly remembered. The Church would take advantage of the Tory majority to establish effectual securities against the recurrence of such dangers. This was the language of the High Church Party in 1710, and, whatever we may think of it now, it spoke the feeling of the country then. The Tory majority of 1710 was renewed in 1713, and would have been renewed in 1716 had the Whigs not passed the Septennial Act to prevent a Dissolution. This was the meaning of the Church Bills from the Churchman's point of view. From the Statesman's it was still simpler. The strength of the Tory Party lay in the devotion of the Church; and this was to be secured at any price, as Walpole himself discovered later on, when he thought it worth his while to pay very dearly for it. Bolingbroke admitted at a later period that the Schism Act was a mistake. But this was in 1733, when he was doing his best to set the Dissenters against Sir Robert Walpole, who had opposed the repeal of that Act in 1718, and steadily refused to support the repeal of the Test Act.

(Concluded on page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ANOTHER TRAIN DERAILED.

THE BOER LOSSES.

THE CAPE INVASION.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Lord Kitchener announces that the Boers have derailed an armoured train by laying a mine at America siding.

Major Heath, of the South Lancashires, was killed in the explosion.

LONDON, MAY 21.

An official report published states that the Boer losses in April were 105 killed, 118 wounded and 2,193 prisoners.

The total prisoners taken so far amounts to 18,398.

The new Boer invaders of the Cape are officially estimated at 800 men establishing their base south of Ventarstad.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

7th May: Severely wounded, Lieutenant Hanna, Nesbitt's Horse.

10th May: Slightly wounded, Lieutenant Macartie, South African Constabulary.

11th May: Released, Captain Dennison, Dennison's Scouts; died of Syncope, Lieutenant Walker late Rhodesian Field Force; slightly wounded, Captain Talbot, Johannesburg Mounted Rifles.

13th May: Slightly wounded, Lieutenant Coombs, Midland Mounted Rifles.

14th May: Severely wounded, Lieutenant C. Coleman, Imperial Yeomanry.

15th May: Killed, Lieutenant Forest, 5th Western Australian Mounted Infantry; severely wounded, Lieutenant Reid, 6th Western Australian Mounted Rifles.

16th May: Severely wounded, Captain Moir and Lieutenant Dalmahoy, both of 1st Royal Scots.

Major S. Smith and Captain H. Williams both of 1st Dragoon Guards.

The prisoners of war, have been released.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEBATE ON FINANCE.

PRECAUTIONS FOR INDIA.

A debate took place in the House of Commons to-night on the Finance Bill.

An amendment was brought forward by Sir Henry Fowler deploring the increased expenditure and asserting that it was not necessary to rival the Continental Military Powers.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach defended the army increase arguing that if India was attacked on the land frontier, as it might some day be, it would be necessary to be prepared to defend India.

Our army, he said, was not merely for the defence of Great Britain, but of the Empire. Nevertheless we would never attempt to vie with the military powers of the Continent.

LAST NIGHT'S DEBATE.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his speech last night admitted he was disposed to be jealous of the military expenditure as compared with the naval and thought it unnecessary the taxpayers should continue always to bear almost the whole charge of the Naval defence of the Empire.

INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

Lord George Hamilton in reply to different questions regarding the recent frontier attack assured the House, that every care would be taken to avoid entanglements in tribal warfare.

THE FORT WILLIAM MURDER.

JURY FINDS SULLIVAN NOT GUILTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA MAY 21.

The Jury at the High Court Sessions to-day found that Micheal Sullivan, Royal Irish Rifles, had committed the act with which he was charged, but was not guilty by reason of unsoundness of his mind. Justice Sale ordered him to be detained in jail, pending the orders of the local Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer s. s. Manora left yesterday morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer s. s. Victoria arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 13-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

UNDER the will of Lady Charles Brudnell Bruce, a sum of nearly £100,000 is bequeathed to build a church in such part of the country as the trustees may think proper, as a memorial to the testatrix's husband.

MISS MARIE L. WILSON, an English chorus girl in the New York Broadway production of "Florodora," has made dols. 150,000 in Wall Street this spring. She speculated upon the advice of a benevolent broker, who invested her salary for her. She leaves "Florodora" shortly, says an "Express "message, and will return to London in May to appear in the "Silver Slipper" at the Lyric Theatre.

IT is stated, in Mr. Consul Fraser's report from Baltimore, that it costs 20 per cent. more to build a cargo steamer in America than in England, and the case of the Pleiades, built at the Maryland Steel Company's work, is compared with the steamer Masconomo, built at Sunderland. The Pleiades is of 3,750 tons with a speed of 9 3-4 knots and cost £55,000, whereas the latter vessel has a tonnage of 4,200 and a speed of 10 knots and cost £43,400.

THE "Athenæum" says:—"The British Museum will, we hear, come to the end of its storage room with the close of the present year. As there is no hope of obtaining enough money from the Treasury for the extension of its London buildings—one Treasury official is said to have suggested the stoppage of all fresh books, under the Act for the Abatement of Nuisances—some of the Museum officials propose the building of a storehouse for books long unused in a dry part of the country where land is cheap. All books shunted there would be marked in the catalogue with 'a big D,' and would only be accessible after twenty-four hours' notice, being sent up daily from the mortuary and returned thither when done with."

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

A CORRECTION.

24TH MAY, A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The statement made by Reuter, that the King's birthday will be observed on May 24th is incorrect. The usual holiday is being kept in the Government offices in Great Britain on the 24th and the Law Courts will be closed. May 24th will be gazetted by local Governments in India as a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act.

Telegraphic intimation was despatched to-day by the Government of India to all local Governments and administrations directing that the 24th May be notified as a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act.

ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN AT GOA.

The steamer Sultan, which has arrived at Goa from the East Africa encountered moderate to strong south westerly winds up to latitude 10 degrees North and 59 degrees East on the 13th and the barometer is now falling in Caylon with rough sea and overcast skies.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Worsley, 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer at Neemuch, vice Captain Holbrook vacated.

Major Price, D. A. A. G. at Aden is granted one year's leave home.

Lieutenant R. Hogg, R. F. A. joins the 1st Central India Horse.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS MAY 21.—Stanley Smith, Major, Bombay R. A. from furlough from England.

Robinson, Lieutenant, Bombay Shropshire L. I., Hockey Tournament from Poona.

Harrison 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay Shropshire L. I., Hockey Tournament from Poona.

Furber, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay Shropshire L. I., Hockey Tournament from Poona.

Rogers, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay Shropshire L. I. Hockey Tournament from Poona.

DEPARTURES MAY 21.—Corkery, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay I. M. S., on duty to Ahmednagar.

Bliss, Lieutenant, Bengal 44th Gurkhas, from furlough to Kohima.

Light, Captain, Bengal 8th Rajputs to rejoin Regiment to Lucknow.

Davidson Houston, Lieutenant, Punjab 5th P. I, on furlough to Miramshah.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 11th instant there was moderate to light rain in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Nasik, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and in the Native States of Palanpur Aundh and Miraj (Junior). The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all districts except Surat, where they are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	232,071	245,746
Dependants	29,527	31,759
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	66,292	70,336

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Kaira by 824, in Belgaum by 15, and in the Panch Mahals by 11; while in other districts they have increased as follows: Ahmednagar 5,220, Ahmedabad 4,759, Poona 1,819 Nasik 1,706, Bijapur 1,633, Sholapur 965, Satara 242 Khandesh 222, Dharwar 210, and Broach 1.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except the Panch Mahals, Dharwar, Khandesh and Kaira, which show decreases of 185, 172, 57 and 50, respectively. The following relief works were started during the week: Kaira, excavating and improving the Vanjaria Tank, Ahmednagar, improvement to the Kolhar-Bari Road, Poona, constructing a road from Paud to Bhorkas constructing a road from Walha Railway Station to Parinch. Khandesh. Tolodas Sahada Road. Satara, breaking matal on the Karad-Chiplud Road, Bijapur, Bijapur-Indi Road. One large work in Ahmednagar was closed. Two small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Kaira, two in Broach, one in Ahmednagar and one in Khandesh. Two more poor-houses or kitchens were opened in the Bijapur District.

The following allotments have been sanctioned: Rs. 5,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Ahmednagar. Rs. 2,500 for gratuitous village relief in Mewas Estates in Khandesh. and Rs. 1,500 for gratuitous village relief in Thana.

SUGAR FROM HOLLAND.

REDUCED DUTY.

CUSTOMS Circular No. VIII of 1901 publishes a notification by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2479-S.R., dated the 7th May 1901.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII. of 1894, as amended by Acts III. of 1896 and XIV. of 1899), and in supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar mentioned against Holland in the Notification in this Department No. 1327-S. R., dated the 20th March 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be revised as follows, with effect from the 1st June 1901:—

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt. Rs. A. P.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots	1·50 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined A	0 15 3 instead of 1 7 0
Sugar refined from beet-root raw sugar produced in Holland.	1·72 florins per 100 kilograms	1 1 5 instead of 1 2 0
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar	·22 florin per 100 kilograms, in addition to bounty, if any. allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production.	0 2 3 instead of 3 as in addition to countervailing duty. if any, on the raw sugar.

a The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent. for loss in refining.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A KHALASI.

THE Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest yesterday at the Kamateepoora morgue, regarding the death of Vira Gaja, a Hindu Khalasi. It appears that on Monday last the deceased's boat was lying at the Mallet Bunder. He had fastened one end of the rope of his boat to the bow of another boat. Afterwards one Jiva Dharma, a Khalasi of the other boat asked the deceased to unfasten the end of the rope. The deceased told him to wait a little. Jiva, thereupon, lost his temper, and taking up a tiller struck the deceased on the back of his head a violent blow. The deceased fell into the sea. Other khalasis tried to save him, but failed in their attempts. The matter was reported to the police. Accused had, in the meantime, absconded, but was subsequently arrested at the Stone Bunder. The body of the deceased was recovered at four o'clock on Monday afternoon last. After taking some evidence the inquest was adjourned.

The accused, Nathu Neppa, was placed yesterday on his trial for having caused the murder of Vira Ganga, the victim of the attack, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, acting Third Presidency Magistrate. He was remanded to custody.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WILD SPECULATION IN NEW YORK.

JAPANESE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

THE NEW COMPANY ACT.

LONDON, MAY 3.

FURTHER accounts to hand show that the mad speculating mania in which the United States has been indulging is by no means yet at an end, though it is freely predicted that a crash must come before long. Meanwhile, signs of the many fortunes which have been made whil the boom has lasted are apparent, reports Laffan, in all directions. Jewellers, restaurant-keepers, florists, all tradesmen, in short, who cater for the luxurious, are jubilant over the tremendous afflux of business. The costliest dinners known for years are now of nightly ocurrence in fashionable hotels and restaurants, and everyone, down to the waiters, who are receiving prince-like "douceurs," is reaping a rich harvest. The same thing is to be seen, says the "Express" correspondent, in the extravagant purchases, the wearing of expensive jewellery, the table luxuries and flowers, the filling of the theatres, the crowding of hotels, and the influx of strangers to New York who have come to speculate. Wine supersedes beer; cabmen, shopkeepers, and hotel and restaurant proprietors are reaping a golden harvest; brokers are worn and haggard with overwork; clerks are earning double salaries by working overtime. Such is the heyday of speculation. Among the peculiar features of the present mad rush to Wall-street may be noted the astonishing increase in the number of women speculators. Even the Chinamen have been drawn from their quarters to Wall-street to speculate in the steel market. The rush of business is so tremendous that the commission houses are refusing to stop loss orders thus placing the bucket-shop men at a tremendous disadvantage. Mistakes by hurried brokers are of hourly occurrence. One man yesterday lost 10,000dols. on one deal, because in his excitement he sold instead of bought. Another speculator cleared 40,000dols. in forty minutes in Union Pacifics. Other signs of the times are the extraordinary number of huge cheques which have been passing recently through the Clearing House in settlement of big deals. A few years ago cheques for 5,000,000 dols. were kept as souvenirs. To-day, cheques for 10,000,000 dols are not uncommon, whilst those for 7,000,000dols. are so common as to pass without notice. The majority of these huge cheques represent a variety of aggregate transactions in connection with the formation of numerous trusts.

It is possible that a Chinese loan may be offered in the varoous European markets to meet the indemnity; but for the moment it is Japan that claims attention. Remarkably little is being heard of the financial crisis which is raging there although it has involved the failure of twenty banks. The fact is that these banks are scarcely of the status of the banks in this country. The principal Banking institutions in Japan are run on English lines, and are even controlled here, and these are not affected by the panic to any material extent. The banks in trouble are little better than money-lending establisments, and the so-called banking crisis reminds us of that which was raging in Berlin some months ago, and which, after forming a less than nine days' wonder, was never heard of again. Not that it would be wise to minimise the possibility of a very serious Japanese financial crisis. The country has been laying itself out for such a catastrophe, if ever country did. It has been outgrowing its strength. For years past it has been vying with the nations of the West in the attainment of military and naval power, after having suddenly sprung into civilisation with all its disadvanges. Financial panics do not trouble uncivilised countries. The triumph over China added a fillip to the rapid forward movement and induced the people of Japan to overreach themselves. The ambitious adoption of a gold standard of currency was probably a little in advance of the times, however well meant. A youthful clerk earning thirty shillings a week does not aspire to make all his payments in gold. That reaction from the headlong rush would come has been foretold for a long time past, so that if it has come now it is not surprising. After all, it is only the initial check which always occurs in cases of rapid growth and boom. Even if Japan has, like other nations before her, to pass through a period of stress owing to her too rapid advancement and the ambitious speculations of her enterprising people, there is no doubt that she will be able to pull herself together and, having learnt her lesson, go on advancing unti the next financial crash.

The trend of affairs in most of the leading markets for manufactured commodities in this country during the past month has been, on the whole, in the direction of improvement, although the recovery is not great even in the more favourable instances. Perhaps the most important example is the return of confidence, accompanied by larger demand and hardening prices, in the iron and steel markets. Similar symptoms, though not always so well defined, have appeared in the markets for textile manufactures. In Manchester the business in cotton goods and yarns has reached a fair amount altogether, notwithstanding that in some departments, the sales have hardly sufficied to counterbalance expiring contracts. Broadly, it may be said, that uncertainty as to the course of prices of the raw material during the next four or five months tends powerfully to keep the demand in check, or at least to confine the offers of buyers, either in respect of quantity or price, within strictly prudential limits. Hence the actual business is reduced to little more than the measure of immediate requirements. The state of employment of the masses of the people, and the aggregate receipts of wage-earners are still encouraging for the prospects of the home trade, although in these respects the condition of the country is certainly not so promising as it was a year ago. Nor can it be said that the pecuniary position of the population at large is anything like so prosperous as it was then. Increased taxation and lessened profits in many branches of industry and commerce are sure to tell more or less adversely upon the state of the home trade. And yet recent reports of the various markets, since the rather tardy advent of genial spring weather, indicate that business is moderately active in nearly all dsrections, and there is a fairly confident and hopeful tone amongst merchants and retailers generally.

In connection with the meeting of the Calico Printers' Association about to be held, a rather interesting discussion has been raised on a point in our new company law. A most salutary provision of the new Act is that the auditors of a company shall not only state whether all their requirements as auditors have been complied with, but that they shall also make a report to the shareholders as to whether the accounts present the position of the company in a true light. In most cases this report is happily quite a formal matter, but in special cases the separate report is very desirable, and its requirement is one of the good points of our new company law. It emphasises the fact that the auditors of a company are in the service of the shareholders, and not of the directors; that they are there to see that the shareholders are made acquainted with the true position of the company in the report which the directors annually issue.

In the case of the Calico Printers' Association the auditors announce that they will have a report to make to the shareholders at the meeting; and the question has been raised whether this auditorial report should not have been circulated with the directorial report, in order to afford the shareholders a reasonable time in which to consider it, so that it might be intelligently discussed at the meeting. Having been taxed with the point, the auditors declare that the new law enjoins them to read the report at the meeting, not to circulate it beforehand. That is certainly the letter of the law, but it would apply with equal cogency to the directorial report itself; and we all know what to think of directors who, instead of circulating their reports beforehand in the ordinary way, so as to allow plenty of time for consideration, withhold there presentation until the last moment, springing it upon the shareholders and thus reducing their power of criticism to a minimum. That the directors' report should be circulated in good time is obvious, and it seems equally obvious that the auditors' report should be so circulated as well, and this in spite of the argument which the auditors of the Calico Printers' Association have adduced in defence of their position. They suggest that their report is intended to be a kind of confidential communication to the shareholders; but surely it becomes none the less confidential by being circulated in good time, instead of being sprung upon the shareholders' meeting at which the Press is represented. Then the auditors contend that if their report were circulated before the meeting, the directors would be able to prepare their case in reply; but surely if any reply can be prepared it is highly desirable that it should be. The auditors also suggest that if they gave the directors this opportunity of studied reply it might result in their losing their position because of their frankness: but surely it is difficult to follow such an argument. The directors cannot depose them without the consent of the shareholders; and if they perform the service to the company of showing its true position, why should they be deposed? At all events, it is hard to see how rushing the matter through by withholding the report until the meeting can render them less liable to dismissal than circulating it in good time.

If no stronger arguments than these canbe adduced for withholding the report until the last minute, it seems highly desirable that it should be sent out, as common-sense dictates, in such time as to allow of its due consideration. Indeed unless it is so circulated it obtains no considerationn at all by the many shareholders who are unable to attend the meeting. Of course, the matter is one which does not affect only the Calico Printers' Association, with its huge board of eighty directors, and its prosperity in inverse ratio, but every other company as well, especially where the auditors' report is anything mora than formal. Reports have been regularly circulated with the accounts, before the meetings ever since the new Act came into force four months ago; and it would be strange to think that in all these cases the intention of the Act has been disregarded, and that the Calico Printers' auditors are the first to treat it with due observance. It is impossible to pay too much attention to such a point now that it has been raised, for in spite of their position in the eye of the law our auditors show a very decided tendency to act hand in hand with the directors of a company rather than with the shareholders, and it would be exceedingly convenient to a certain class of directors if the auditorial criticism of their accounts were to be withheld until the meeting, when it is practically impossible for the shareholders without preparation to make use of it—we all know what company meetings are.

Twelve years ago the Glasgow International Exhibition was a huge success, and Glasgow is determined to make the Exhibition of 1901 a similar success. The main feature of the Exhibition is the attention devoted to industry. Agricultural and mining material, industrial designs and manufactures, machinery, motive power, labour-saving appliances, locomotion and transport, marine engineering and shipbuilding, lighting and heating, and scientific appliances, are all prominent items. The colonies are well represented. They offer gold in quartz and in nuggets, but this is no new feature, we are accustomed to associate Australia, South Africa, and Canada with gold mines. What is a particularly interesting feature of the colonial exhibits is their products of manufactures giving Englishmen an opportunity of realising how soon our colonies will be our industrial rivals. The ground covered by the Exhibition proper has an extent of about 20 acres. The Industrial Section which is covered by a great dome, is 700 feet long, 360 wide and covers nearly six acres. Four white towers rise to a height of about 180 feet, and running round about 100 feet up there is a huge gallery 400 feet in circumference, designed to form a promenade from which an excellent view of the Exhibition and its surroundings may be obtained. The Art Section deserves special mention, Glasgow has reason to be proud of her pictures and statuary. Among other attractions there is a fine concert hall capable of holding 3,500 people, and the musical attractions are not the least of what promises to be a great and successful Exhibition.

DEATH OF MR. G. K. HEINRICHS.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, partner in the firm of Messrs. Glade & Co., of Bombay, which occurred at his residence, Malabar Hill, early yesterday morning, after a brief illness from fever. Mr. Heinrichs was born at Hanover, in Prussia, in 1855 and came to India in 1878 to join the firm of Messrs. Knoop and Co., which a few years later went into liquidation. In 1881, in conjunction with Mr. D. Glade, he started the firm of Glade and Co., the partnership in the firm subsisting between these two gentlemen up to the day of his death. In commercial circles in Bombay Mr. Heinrichs was particularly well-known. He had served as a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and was Chairman of the Cotton Trades' Association for the current year. He was also a director of several local joint stock companies and only on Monday last was re-elected a member of the directorate of Messrs. Badham Pile & Co. Outside business Mr. Heinrichs was also well-known and highly popular. At one time he took a great interest in the Bombay Light Horse, and in recent years interested himself prominently in Masonic matters. He was a member of Lodge St. George, of which, in 1896, he was installed as Master. He was Past District Senior Grand Warden of the District Grand Lodge, E. C. as well as H. of the St. George Royal Arch Chapter, and the many services he rendered to Freemasonry in Bombay brought him into considerable prominence. The offices of Messrs. Glade and Co. were yesterday closed out of respect to his memory, whilst the Cotton Trades' Rooms at Colaba were also closed in the afternoon. The funeral took place yesterday evening at Sewree and was very largely attended, local masons being particularly numerous.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Rustomji Hormasji Kotwal, Acting Superintendent of Police, Thana, has been appointed Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, in the Bombay Presidency, under the new scheme sanctioned by the Government of India. Mr. Sayaji Shivaji Foolmalee has been appointed Head Accountant in the office of the Huzur Treasury Officer, Thana, vice Mr. Vinayek Vithal Subnis retired.

The members of the Mahfil-i-Islam Library, Thana, met together in the Library Room on Friday last, and expressed their deep sorrow in recording the death of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and offered their heart-felt sympathy to the present baronet and the Petit family. The deceased baronet was a charitable personage and supported educational institutions of all castes, and creeds in the Bombay Presidency. The annual examination of the Local Board School of Dhanoo was held in a Mandap, (especially erected for the purpose,) under the chairmanship of Mr. Shepherd last week. The Assistant Collector, Mamlatdar, the Fouzdar, Vakils and other leading men of the town, were present. The boys gave a performance called Raghunath Rao Peshwa, which was much appreciated. Azam Laxuman Raghunath Modak read the report of the school for 1900. Prizes were distributed by Mrs. Shepherd to the successful boys. The chairman made a suitable speech on the occasion and thanked the School Master for his taking a keen interest in teaching the children.

Maria Jania Varli and three other Katori dacoits (two are still at large, Boodhia Katori, being made King's evidence), who attacked the house of Mr. Ramchandra Purshotam Kamat at Goregaon (near Andheri) and removed property worth Rs. 500, on the 21st April were tried and committed to the Sessions on Monday last.

Shet Dhansing Bhai, who died at Palghar Station last week, belonged to the North-Western Provinces. He arrived here half a century ago and lived at Palghar. He was a Public Contractor and supplied grass and hay to the Bombay Tramway Company for a long time. Dhansing Bhai spent a large amount of money in charitable purposes and fed a number of men of wild tribes during the famine last year in Kelvi-Mahim Taluka.

Twelve births (nine males and three females) and ten deaths were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There were two cases and two deaths from plague at Dativae, (newly infected) in Kelvi Mahim Taluka, during the same period.

One cent. of rain fell here during last week. Rab burning is in progress. The fodder-supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Price of common rice (food-grain) varies from 8 seers per rupee at Mokhada in Wada Taluka to [illegible] seers at Kalyan.

The camp of Mr. Orr, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at present at Andheri. Mr. Orr was here last week and in company with the District Engineer, saw his bungalow, which is under construction at the foot of Farsing Hill between Thana and Mumra.

THE NATIVE BROKERS' PETITION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—"An unfortunate fatality that attaches to most Native Associations, which have been at some stage of their existence countenanced by Government, is the tendency to ultimately turn rabid. The Chairman of the Bombay Native Share, Stock, Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association, has addressed to the Finance Minister a letter in which endeavour has been made to fix responsibility which rightly belongs to the Stock Exchange on the shoulders of the Government of India and its Bankers. It is notorious that the bazar has indulged in the wildest speculation since the beginning of the year and its operations have even clashed with the genuine requirements of trade. The Banks find that in recent times the bazar has repeatedly violated the sanctity of contracts, and the duty of the Association is not to excite wild hopes in the bosom of its members nor to cast covetous eyes on balances which are inaccessible to their markets; but to educate its members to look ahead for breakers and to settle contracts on the due date. A capable stock Exchange bases its operations within the limits of prudence and the available monetary resources of the hour. The present Bombay fashion of dealing in crores may be high sounding and succulent to the brokers, but the consequences cannot bring ultimate credit to the market. At certain stages when bills are scarce the Exchange Banks which have idle balances here on account of Japan, China and London, willingly lend at call on cheap terms of which the bazar took advantage to pay off loans at the Presidency Banks, and then coolly expect the Government bankers to keep funds unemployed for the convenience of the operators. The Committee will not hoodwink the Finance Minister about the true state of the money market when it bases its arguments on the prevailing call money rates which were not the making of the Presidency Banks. The Committee seems to be in a desperate state because it deliberately underestimates the quantity of rupee paper belonging to the operations and also ignores the big avalanche of 70 lakhs of paper that was bearing down here from London on the heels of the settlement. The bankers, one and all, refused to assist the bazaar which had compromised itself beyond hope. Luckily, with the drop in the rate, investors and the Calcutte market came to the rescue, and the settlement was put through. Seeing that the Committee were fully aware of the pranks of their clients what right have they to rush to Government and make insinuations against powerful and responsible bodies? The Committee has brought discredit on its association. Further more the Association, as it stands at present, in no way represent all the Government paper brokers of Bombay. I do not regard the representation to Government as a bona fide one, and am sorry to see the prestige gained by the Association when it made such a brave show before the Currency Committee jeopardised by such charges against the Government as being 'the root and fountain-head of all mischief in the money market.'"

SILVER COMMUNION PLATE AND DUTY

Customs circular No. VII of 1901 reproduces a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2309 S. R., dated the 8th May 1901, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, as follows:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1886, dated the 19th March 1901, referring for orders a question as to the liability to import duty of silver communion plate, with reference to an application from the Rev.——for the refund of the duty charged on a set of communion plate, his personal property and imported by him as part of his baggage. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that communion plate, when imported by a clergyman as part of his personal baggage, may be classed under the category of instruments, apparatus and appliances in actual use by the importer in the exercise of his profession or calling, and should be passed free of duty under entry No. 48 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE STEAMER HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, commander C. J. C. Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Southampton, which port she left on the 1st May and called at Gibraltar 4th Malta on the 8th, Port Said on the 11th and Aden on the 16th instant. She has brought details consisting of 57 officers, 5 ladies, 3 children, 7 warrant officers, 5 women and 5 children, 49 non-commissioned officers and men, 41 women, and 33 children. She had a fine passage throughout the voyage. The Hardinge will again sail for England on the 1st June with the balance of troops and families. The following are the names of the officers:—

From Southampton to Bombay.	2nd Lieut Burnett 2nd Wes Riding Regt
Major Wilson R A	2nd Lieut Hamilton 2nd Essex
Major Laudon 1st R Warwicks	2nd Lieut Rowlandson 1st R War Regt
Major Mrs Oldfield R A	2nd Lieut Harris 1st West Yorks
Capt Davson R H A	2nd Lieut Jarrard 2nd R Lanc
Lieutand Hunderson, R A M C	2nd Lieut Robertson 1st Norfolk
Lieut and Mrs Sparkes R A M C	2nd Lieut Crozier 2nd S Staff
Lieut Mrs Cautley R A M C	2nd Lieut Rendall 1st Dorsets
Lieut Rowley R A	2nd Lieut Philpot 3rd Rfle Brigade
Lieut Sir J D S Dunbar Bart 2nd Cam Hors	2nd Lieut McConaghey 2nd Cam Highs
Lieut Dobbin 1st Northampton	2nd Lieut Tunnard 3rd Oxford L I
Lieut Gabbett I S C	2nd Lieut Cookson 2nd K R R C
2nd Lieut Ardoino 3rd Manchesters	2nd Lieut Stewart 1st R Hrs
2nd Lieut Howe 2nd Rl Scots	2nd Lieut Shaw 1st E Surrey
2nd Lieut Lumsden, 2nd Rl Scots	2nd Lieut Beaumont 2nd K R R C
2nd Lieut Harley 1st E Kent	2nd Lieut Grier R G A
2nd Lieut Fenton 2nd Suffolk	2nd Lieut Montgomery 19th Hussars
2nd Lieut Brander 2nd Suffolk	2nd Lieut Hore 1st S W Brs
2nd Lieut Molesworth 1st Bedford	2nd Lieut J De L Conry 1st Dorsets
2nd Lieut Smitt 1st Bedford	2nd Lieut Dunsford 1st Bedford
2nd Lieut Shelmerdine 2 Yorks	2nd Lieut Lency 3rd Hussars
2nd Lieut Hall 2 Yorks	2nd Lieut Potter 1st E Kent
2nd Lieut Cooper 2 K O S Borderers	2nd Lieut Grizewood 4th Hussars
2nd Lieut Heywood 1st Hants	2nd Lieut Ponsonby 2nd Oxford L I
2nd Lieut Colmellon 1st Hants	2nd Lieut Burton 4th D Guards
2nd Lieut Brander 2nd S Lanc	
2nd Lieut Brett 1st Wilts	
2nd Lieut Bate 1st Wilts	
2nd Lieut Alderson 2nd York and Lanc	

FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY.

Gunner Vines R N	Lieut J B Oliver 3 Lanc Fus
Mrs Hooper and Child R I N	Lieut J Carey 2nd N Lan R
Wife of Capt Mardalt I S Corps	Lieut A S Bowden R I M

THE experiment of booking seats for the gallery and pit, which has failed at several West End houses, gave no trouble at the Court Theatre. Mr. Brickwell believes the innovation will prove acceptable. "Our idea," he says, "is to meet the convenience of the public, and to make the gallery and pittites as comfortable as the stall-holders."

THE Beaver Line Royal Mail steamer Lusitania, which arrived at Queenstown from Halifax and St. John's two days overdue, reported that she had experienced a terrific snowstorm in the Atlantic. The storm lasted two days and two nights, and greatly retarded the vessel's speed. Owing, also, to the severity of the weather, the Halifax pilot could not be landed, and was brought across to this country.

"The doom of another batch of literary landmarks has lately been sealed," says "Literature." "First the old Black Bull tavern in Holborn, where Mrs. Gamp nursed Mr. Lewsome in partnership with Betsy Prig—'Nussed together, turn and turn about, one off, one on.' Then the Red Lion, at Henley-on-Thames, in which Shenstone was said to have written familiar lines which Dr. Johnson quoted to maintain his thesis that 'there is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced as by good tavern or inn;' though other authorities have claimed that honour for the Red Lion Inn at Henley-in Arden. Lately, too, Burford Bridge Hotel, near Box Hill, where Keats finished 'Endymion' towards the end of 1817, has been in the market—whether for demolition or not, we cannot say."

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the above authority was held yesterday at its office, Albert Buldings, Fort. There were present Mr. S. Rebsch, (Chairman), Colonel Riddel, Lieut. Colonel Olivier, Messrs. W. C. Hughes, E. Grey, F. C. Macrae, Sassoon J. David, J. Willcocks, F. C. Rimington, W. D. Sheppard, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Shilstone, Secretary of the Trust, was also present.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION FOR MILL OPERATIVES.

Papers on memorandum by Chairman, regarding the conditions on which the Mill Owners' Association are willing to co-operate with the Trustees in providing house accommodation for their mill operatives, were read by the secretary.

Mr. Rebsch in his minute said:—I circulate a letter from the Secretary Millowners' Association, making proposals for the housing of mill hands. Report from the Engineer also accompanies, and shows that rooms of the size stated can be constructed within the limits of cost laid down, provided verandahs and paved courts are not included in the charge. If the suggestion that the Board should provide such accommodation is accepted, complete plans and estimates will be drawn up for the approval of both the board and the mills concerned. Before discussing the conditions put forward by the Millowners' Association it is advisable to consider the Board's position on the suggested transactions. It is no part of the statutory duties of the Board to house the work people of any particular factory or industry but we are under obligation to house the poorer and working classes displaced by other operations. We know that our efforts to house the poor must be attended with loss, estimated in the case of the Agrapada chawls at 2 per cent. on the capital outlay and consequently all transactions of this nature will involve the locking up of our capital and the reduction of our resources for carrying out improvements in the city. It is clear also, I think, that we should make every effort to encourage the provision of suitable quarters for the poor by private enterprise because not only will such private agency be in a better position than we are to find tenants for the houses constructed, but it will make probably such enterprise a financial success, and therefore, to a large extent relieve the Board from sinking capital in unremunerative operations. The proposals made by the Association seem to be a stepping stone in the right direction. Apparently the mills themselves do not wish to lay out capital in housing their operatives, but are willing to guarantee us the interest on the capital we employ and to redeem the buildings constructed by the payment of a sinking fund. According to the 1891 census the mill operatives number 85,000 and with non-working members of their families may total about 100,000 out of the total population of Bombay, which may be taken at 7,75,000. If, therefore, there were any chance of all the mills undertaking housing operatives in accordance with the proposals put forward, about one eighth of the population of Bombay would be suitably housed by their efforts. We cannot at present make any forecast of the extent to which the proposal will be given effect, but I think it will be generally agreed that we should give every assistance in our power to the proposals, for every effort of this kind will relieve the Board from providing accommodation for the poorer classes. Under the arrangements proposed the Board will be fully recouped their expenditure except in regard to one item with which I will deal in discussing. The conditions and assistance thus given will not therefore improve the Board's resources to the same extent as if the Board provided the accommodation. I am not sure whether we are empowered to cary out these proposals under our Act, but if we are not I have no doubt we will be able to get the necessary powers from the Legislature if we determine to undertake such functions.

After referring to certain conditions laid down by the Association, the chairman in his minute further said:—My view is that it will be is the interests of the Board to accept the conditions laid down by the Association. Every practical effort to meet the difficult housing problem deserves the sympathetic considerations of the Trust and this one is, as I have stated, a step in the right direction; and I therefore recommend it for acceptance. There are certain drawbacks to the arrangement, which I have explained, but we may thereafter be able to modify the unfavourable conditions. With this in view, I think, it should be open to us to reconsider our decision later on if we think such a course desirable.

I think that we are indebted to Messrs. Wacha and David for having formulated this scheme, and for having got the Association to move in the matter, and these gentlemen deserve our cordial acknowledgments for having dealt with a difficult problem in a practical manner.

The minutes of other members were also read.

On the motion of the Chairman, the Board passed the following resolution:—

The Millowner's Association should be thanked for having formulated their scheme for providing quarters for mill hands. Subject to detailed plans and estimates showing that it will be practicable to provide quarters at a miximun cost, of Rs. 350 per room 12' by 10' by 10' inclusive of a rateable share of passages and sanitary requirements, the Board are willing to agree generally to the conditions laid down in the Association's letter, dated 13th April last. To safeguard the Board's interests it must ask that the following further conditions be added:—(a) That repairs made to the chawls shall be carried out to the Boards satisfaction until the buildings are redeemed by the Sinking Fund. (b) That a formal lease for the occupancy of the chawls be entered into by the mill concerned for the full period upto date of redemption (c) That the arrangement contemplated shall be terminable or subject to modification at any time, at the discretion of the Board. (d) That the board exercise the right to decline to build for any particular mill without assigning any reason. (e) That all minor details be settied by mutual agreement, and that the Millowners' Association should be informed accordingly.

MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE TRUST.

An amended draft letter to Government regarding the amount of Municipal contribution payable to the Trust under section 72 of the Act was considered by the Board. The amended letter was based upon the discussion that took place at the last meeting of the Board, regarding the 2 per cent. contribution payable to the Board by the municipality.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha did not approve of the draft letter, and suggested that another letter should be drafted in the lines laid down by them in his minute on the subject.

Sir Bhalchandra proposed an amendment that an addition should be made in the draft letter to the effect that it was not the intention of the Legislature to tax municipal properties.

The amendment was lost, and the draft letter was adopted, Mr. Wacha and Sir Bhalchandra being the only dissentients.

OFFICES FOR THE USE OF THE TRUST.

The Board considered proposals for the construction of offices for the Trust in a plot on Hornby Road.

It was resolved to obtain legal opinion as to whether the Board had the power to construct offices for their own use.

After transacting some other business, the Board adjourned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m., on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Bonham-Carter, Maj	Menogue, Capt J
Crebby, Mr A J	McKay, Mr J M
Dennis, Mr	Norgate, Mr R S
Eberline, Mr J H	Pond, Miss
Grant Mr N C	Rushworth, Mr
Hall, Capt	Shipp, Mr R C
Hildred, Miss	Vivian, Mr G C
Hill, Mr J	Williams, Lieut G R
Hugho, Mr J	Williams, Mr and Mrs C child and infant
Locke, Mr and Mrs G H and child	Willmore, Mrs

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	5	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	11	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	6	4	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	10	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	1	8
G Mahim and Worlee	3	3	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	45	34	149
Total plague deaths to date	95,772	79,988	
Same date last year	46	34	202

BANDRA.

There was one attack and one death recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Sunday.

THE STRANDED "SOBRAON."

NEWS from Hongkong, dated April 29, says:—There is very little further news to hand regarding the P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Sobraon, which stranded last Wednesday morning on Tung Yung Island in the Formosa Channel. The weather reports are most re-assuring and so far as can be ascertained up to the present there is no change to report in the position of the ship. The latest information to hand is that there is a slight north-east breeze, but the sea is comparatively smooth. The Haitan, which left Foochow at daylight yesterday, is bringing the first batch of passengers to Hongkong, and the agents of the P. and O. Company in Foochow (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.) have arranged that the remaining passengers of the Sobraon shall come down to Hongkong by the Fooksang, which leaves to-day and the Anping Maru, which leaves on Wednesday. Two telegrams were received yesterday afternoon by Mr. Ritchie, the superintendent of the company in Hongkong, to the effect that 17 passengers and 89 mail bags had landed at Foochow. They had made the voyage from the scene of the wreck in a junk. Passengers and baggage were also reported to have been brought in by the steamer "Irene (?)" The report of Captain Goddard, who went North by the Ballaarat on Saturday, to make a survey and report on the condition of the stranded liner, is now anxiously awaited. The Ballaarat was due to arrive at Tung Yung Island, the scene of the wreck, at about five o'clock this morning, and we understand that Captain Goddard has instructions to wire full particulars as to what can be done to save the vessel, etc., as soon as possible. We have been courteously informed that this report will be made known to us immediately it comes to hand. A good many people who were to have gone home by the Sobraon have succeeded in obtaining passages on board the large German mail steamer Prinzess Irene due here to-night. This being the busy season with home passengers the berths had nearly all been taken up, but we hear that even the officers' quarters have been placed at the disposal of some of the unfortunate ones. A number of members of the Hongkong Police are to go home by the German boat, having lost the P. and O. mail steamer previous to the Sobraon on account of small-pox.

HONGKONG, April 30.

There was no news this morning as to the position or condition of the stranded P. and O. liner Sobraon. Captain Goddard's report had not come to hand. The weather, it is satisfactory to note, is still reported favourable. When the German mail steamer Prinzess Irene passed the Sobraon, it was 6.40 p. m. An effort was made to get within communicable distance of the Sobraon, but the light was so bad, the fog so thick, and the rain so heavy that those on board could only, with difficulty, make out the masts and hull of the ship. It was considered dangerous to venture nearer.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of the Sobraon's passengers as published in Shanghai contemporaries:—For London—Mr J., Miss and Master Ferrier, Mrs Southcott, Mrs. J. Hunt and infant, Mrs. Phipps and three children, Dr., Mrs. the Misses and master Alfred Hogg, Mr. and Mrs C. F. Hogg, three children and one infant, Mrs. Horobin and three children, Mrs. Ogren and two children. Capt., Mrs. and Master Roope, Mrs. Sharman, Miss E. Sandberg, L. Seymour, M. and J. Black, Miss M. E. and Master E. G. Fishe, Comdr. Drummond, R.N., Messrs. J. W. S. Neeson, J. West, T. H. Mocklin, V. F. Gibbs, N. B. C. Brock, A. A. Godwin, D. M. Robertson, C. McKendrick, H. W. Kenneth, W. McAuslan, J. Grant, and M. Ingram and Master T. H. Warmsley. For Marseilles—Messrs W. B. Sloan, H. W. Frost, J. Nasmith and H. Emanuel For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Poliakoff, Mrs. Grandelman, Messrs. G. H. May and Hiscock.

Although Captain H. W. Hogg's name appeared in the list of passengers, it is believed that he came to Hongkong in the I.-C. str. Taisang.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

The Douglas Company's steamship "Haitan" arrived in the harbour shortly after noon to-day, bringing with her the first portion of the passengers of the ill-fated "Sobraon." The passengers by the "Haitan" numbered 24, comprising 5 ladies, and 19 gentlemen, being the larger portion of those who were taken to Foochow in a native fishing junk. Some of the passengers have a small share of their baggage with them, while the majority have come down to Hongkong with nothing except what they stand in. The P. and O. Company have, however, arranged for rooms for them in the Hongkong Hotel, where they will stay till the next English mail comes to take them on their journey.

On the arrival of the "Haitan" this afternoon, our representative went on board for the purpose of interviewing the passengers on the subject of the wreck. He found them all too busy packing their few belongings with the object of getting ashore, or too excited to give him anything like a connected narrative of events succeeding the stranding of the liner. However, by persistent inquiries at this one and the next, the following details were gleaned, and may be taken as a fair idea of the passengers' view of the situation.

The passengers were all asleep when, about three o'clock in the morning, they were awakened by a terrible grating sound followed by a loud report and crash. It was not difficult to realise that the vessel had struck a rock. The stewards were soon at their posts allaying the fear of the passengers and a panic was in this way averted. It was dark and foggy. About six of the male passengers and some others left the ship in a life boat, with Captain Wibmer's permission, to look for a landing place, or for assistance of any description. On the south side of the Island, they came upon a small fishing village, and procured the assistance of a fishing junk, which towed the lifeboat back to the scene of the wreck. Meantime, the steward and officers had been attending to the wants of the passengers on board by providing an early breakfast and by lowering the boats and getting them ready to put off at a moment's notice should any unforseen circumstance happen to necessitate this. When the lifeboat returned along with the junk, the mails were put on board the junk, and the passengers now in Hongkong and three others, who were left behind in Foochow to return to Shanghai, sailed the junk Foochow. The junk was provisioned and supplied with water for the voyage, and it was as well that this was so, for a strong head wind was experienced, which prolonged the passage to about double the time it ought to have taken otherwise. The journey was not without its hardships. There were five ladies on board, and the experience of sailing along with some score of men in an open junk for the space of 36 hours must have been a trying one for them. Sleep was next to out of the question, but the party was a cheery one in the circumstances. Some of the passengers had rushed off without taking a thought of their baggage, and were in this way in an unhappy plight. However, on arriving at Foochow, the Customs' Officials and the Harbour Master took the shipwrecked people in and showed them every kindness. The junk arrived there with its freight of passengers on the morning of Friday, and after a hearty breakfast, supplied by the Customs and Harbour Office people, had been partaken of the "Haitan," which was lying in the Harbour, was boarded by all, except those mentioned, who returned to Shanghai, and the journey resumed under more favourable conditions to Hongkong. As regards the Sobraon, the junk left her about 4 1-2 hours after she struck, and there was little time afforded to ascertain the extent of the damage. She is reported to have slid along a ledge of rock, ripping open her bottom and filling her partly with water, and afterwards to have struck a rock rising perpendicularly out of the water. The force of the impact stove in her bows down to the water's edge, making a fearful smash up.

PILOT NEESON'S STORY.

Captain J. W. S. Neeson, one of the pilots in the employ of the Company, travelled south from Shanghai in the Sobraon, and, being a seafaring man was able to give a representative a faithful narrative of the occurrence. He said—At a quarter past three o'clock, on Wednesday morning last, the Sobraon struck on the east side of the west island of Tung Yung. I could not say as to the speed at which the vessel's engines were going at the time, but I know that there were passing fog banks. Sometimes it was clear and sometimes foggy. Just as soon as the Sobraon struck, Captain Wibmer stopped the engines and gave orders to have the life-boats cleared and lowered into the water. He also passed the word round among the stewards to have all the passengers ready, and to procure water and provisions for the boats, as they might be leaving the ship any moment. The passengers came on deck, but so well had everything been managed, that there was not the least sign of panic among them. About four o'clock the Captain gave orders to the Chief Officer to hold the boats in readiness, and wait till daylight. The object of not lowering the boats into the water was to prevent them going adrift in the fog, it having meantime been ascertained that there was no immediate danger. I never saw anything done better in my life, and it reflects the highest credit on the discipline displayed both by the officers and the stewards, particularly the latter. Every man stood at his station, as if on parade. The boats which had been lowered over the side numbered ten. The order was afterwards passed round to get coffee ready for the passengers, and they soon had the novel experience of partaking of early breakfast on a stranded vessel with her boats lowered. There was not the slighest hitch or confusion. At daylight, the ship commenced to careen to star-board, and Captain Wibmer ordered the passengers into the boats, as he was afraid she was going to turn over. I got into a lifeboat along with four or five passengers, a pilot from Shanghai, three engineers, a mail sorter, Mr. Ferrier, a quartermaster and some lascars. We pulled eight oars, and at the request of Captain Wibmer, went in quest of a suitable landing place. I was in charge of the boat, and did the steering. We pulled round to the south-east bay of the Island, and there found some fishing junks. I hot on board one of them, told the master to weigh his anchor and get to the scene of the wreck, taking the lifeboat in tow. He did so, and we returned to the Sobraon. On reaching the Sobraon, I went on board and told Captain Wimner that I would take his despatches to Foochow in the junk. He then gave orders to put the mails on board the junk, and gave me permission to take them to Foochow and report that he wanted assistance. I also took with me about 25 passengers and a quantity of baggage. We left the wreck about a quarter past nine in the morning, and at 6-45 on Wednesday night anchored the junk West of Diplo Island. At daylight on Thursday morning we weighed anchor and proceeded to Foochow. We arrived off Sharp Peak at 6.30 p.m., and the third officer went ashore and sent wires reporting the disaster to the agents of the P. and O. Company in Hongkong and Shanghai and also at Foochow. About 2 a m. the agents at Foochow (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.) sent down a steam launch which towed us up to Pagoda Anchorage. On arriving at Foochow, the passengers were treated very kindly by Captain Gillies, the Harbour Master. Captain Holt, pilot and others, Everthing was done that could possibly be done for us, more especially by Captain Gillies, but all volunteered assistance. On Friday afternoon, we went on board the Haitan, where we remained till our arrival in Hongkong. In answer to and inquiry as to the nature of the damage Captain Neeson said:—Before I left, Captain Wibmer said that there was fifteen feet of water in the fore hold, the main hold was perfectly dry, but a magazine aft was flooded. She is double bottomed, and it is possible that one of the bottoms is ripped open. Her bows are also considerably damaged. The probability is that she will remain where she is for some considerable time—perhaps a month. The cargo at any rate will be salved.

We are further courteously informed on good authority that the P. and O. steamer Coromandel will bring the remainder of the passengers and their baggage down to Hongkong as it is impossible to find a local steamer of sufficient size.

NARRATIVE BY MR. J. WEST.

Mr. John West, of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai who was a through passenger to London, stated to one of our representatives, in answer to questions regarding the disaster:—

We left Woosung at 1-30 on the morning of Tuesday, the 23rd inst. It was then very dark. Later, it cleared up, and we had bright weather. It became cloudy, but no rain fell, and everything went all right. About 10'30 p. m., the deck was deserted, everybody having turned in early. I was awakened about three o'clock next morning by a terrible crash, which swung my cabin door and window open violently. I sprung out of bed and out of the cabin, and saw about half-a-dozen people rushing about with lifebelts. I was advised to get one, and went to my cabin for it. The first story I heard was that we had cut a junk in half; but we soon found out that we had run at full speed right upon the Tung Ying rocks. Five minutes afterwards I looked over the side, and saw the rocks looming right up about twice as far as one could jump. Everything was going on aboard in good order. The life boats were got down splendidly; there was no panic of any kind. In about half-an-hour, or, at the most, forty minutes every passenger was in life boats on the land side of the ship, and there we remained huddled together, with an officer or quartermaster in charge of each boat, till daylight. The ladies were lightly clad, having only in some cases their dressing gowns or a shawl in addition to their sleeping clothes. Before going into the life boat, I went back to my cabin and got on a coat, and trousers over my sleeping clothes; and of course, I had on my life-belt.

How did the officers and crew behave?—They behaved splendidly. The only thing was that the captain seemed to get a bit excited as the ship took a heel over, but it was for the safety of the passengers, for he repeatedly shouted "Any more passengers? Any more passengers?"

And the ladies?—There was no panic among the ladies. They were calm enough to take a cup of coffee and biscuit before going into the lifeboats Half-an-hour after dawn, the captain called for all the stewards to go back to the ship; and half-an-hour later all the passengers went on board and got breakfast—tea and coffee, and bread and biscuit; but we had scarcely time to swallow it when we were hurried over the other side of the steamer, and got into three junks. I was in the first one with the mails.

What sort of weather was it when you first got on deck?—It was a bit choppy on the outer side—I must explain that after the ship struck she seemed to have swung round nearly parallel with the shore forming a sort of bay of smooth water on the side we first got over into the lifeboats. I saw no fog. There was an officer in charge of each junk. We left the wreck at a quarter past eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and got to Sharp Peak at 7.30 on Thursday night. We were thus two days and a night in the junk. On the Wednesday night, the junk was anchored in a bay, and we slept on board. It was a miserable night. There was just sufficient covering for the ladies; the men slept on deck and during the night there was a frightful thunderstorm and we got wet through and through. Luckily, about half-past three or four o'clock, we struck a fair wind, which carried us right into Sharp Peak. We had 25 passengers and 5 of the crew on board. Most of us lived on board that night, but the third officer, who had gone to the telegraph office, sent the three ladies away in chairs. About 2.30 next morning, a launch was sent down to tow us up to Pagoda Anchorage, which we reached about 5 a.m. We went to the Customs Jetty where the mails and passengers and whatever baggage we had secured were landed. The people there were very kind to us; and when the Haitan came in the P. and O. agent secured accommodation for us at once, and we lived on board for the remainder of the time. We left Foochow on Sunday morning at four o'clock. The three Ferriers—Mr. Ferrier and his son and daughter—did not come on, as they preferred to return to Shanghai.

And what about the passengers' baggage?—Some were lucky enough to get their cabin trunks; but speaking for myself I saw my cabin trunk and a bag over the side, but I have been able to get only the bag. I suppose the trunk has gone in another junk or is lost.

Mr. West stated that as they had to leave the steamer in a hurry the supplies were necessarily limited; but they had ample food, and water was sufficient until the second afternoon when it had to be served out in small quantities. When the life-boats went round the ship, they could see the bow plates completely thrown open, and the Chinese who soon appeared in junks were helping themselves to stores from the exposed storeroom. When they left the ship, there was eight feet of water in the fore and after compartments, but she was watertight amidships, though they subsequently learned that the captain had sent in word that she was making water throughout.

Mr. West speaks highly of the conduct of the officers and crew, the native crew behaving admirably and obeying orders as if nothing had happened.

EFFORTS TO RAISE HER.

HONGKONG, May 1.

To-day's news regarding the stranded homeward-bound P. and O. mail steamer Sobraon is very important, and shows that an immediate effort is to be made to lift her clear of the rocks at Tung-Yung. As shown by the following telegrams, courteously supplied to us by Mr H. A. Ritchie, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, there are to be four men-of-war engaged in the work of raising and salving her.

The following is the substance of a telegram received from Captain Goddard late last evening:—Coromandel arrived with pumps and divers (Mackenzie in charge of pumps and gear). After consultation Captains of H.M.S. Humber, H.M.S. Daphne and s. s. Coromandel decided attempt raise steamer. All silk, baggage, and parcels proceeding Irene. Weather favourable.

The China Merchants S. N. Company state that the Irene is proceeding to Hongkong.

Commodore F. Powell, R.N., also received a telegram from H.M.S. Daphne at Sharp Peak to the following effect:—Humber arrived, required for some time, when Sobraon is lightened cargo coal and pumped out, with assistance of two cruisers, there is a chance of saving her.

In consequence of this telegram H.M.S. Hermione was despatched to Tung-Yung at full speed this morning, and H.M.S. Blenheim, which is proceeding, to Woosung, has also received instructions to call at Tung-Yung.

ARRIVAL OF CARGO.

HONGKONG, MAY 3.

The salvage operations in connection with the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s liner Sobraon have resulted most successfully. The China Merchants' steamer Irene arrived in Hongkong this morning, bringing with her 817 bales of silk, 1 box of treasure, 12 boxes of parcels post, 57 P. and O. Co.'s parcels and 2 packages of ordinary cargo. This has all been saved from the Sobraon, and brought to Hongkong for survey. The goods have not yet been examined, but from conversation with those in a position to know, we learn that the damage, if any, is trifling.

It is unfortunate, however, that one of the junks to which a portion of the passengers' baggage was transferred from the Sobraon has disappeared. After the baggage was placed in the junks, these vessels anchored near the Sobraon, members of the crew of which were put on board. During the night, the junk's crew forced the men on shore, then made off. The inconvenience to passengers is very great, and it is stated that the lost baggage contains some valuable personal documents which it will be impossible to replace.

H.M.S. Aurora is leaving Hongkong to-morrow with despatches for the men-of-war presently at Tung Yung Island engaged in the work of bringing the Sobraon off the rocks.

HONGKONG, MAY 4.

There will soon be quite a large fleet of men-of-war steamers, and junks round the stranded Sobraon at that outlandish island named Tung Yung. It seems that no effort and no expense is being spared in the endeavour to refloat the liner. The latest news to hand is that the weather still remains favourable for operations. In addition to the five warships the Coromandel and other steamers and junks assisting in the work of raising the Sobraon, the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company have chartered the coasting steamer Chefoo. The Chefoo left Swatow this morning, and proceeds to the scene of the wreck to assist the Coromandel in the salvage operations, and also to run between Foochow and Tung Yung, conveying despatches as to the progress of the work. The Chefoo will also be engaged in the towing of junks to and from the wreck. The Company has also engaged a tug at Foochow to assist in the same manner as the Chefoo. We understand that it will be three or four days yet before those in charge of the wreck will be able to say whether there is a chance of saving her or not.

In connection with the disappearance of a native boat laden with passengers' baggage, etc. which we reported yesterday, we learn that a Chinese gunboat which has been to the wreck several times, is now patrolling the vicinity with a view of preventing anything further of this nature. It is also expected that, before long, they will be able to capture the junk in question.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M. P., ON THE TEA DUTY.

We have received from our London correspondent the official report of the interesting speech delivered in the House of Commons on the 25th ultimo by the hon. member for North East Bethnal Green. Sir Muncherjee said:—

He was sorry this truly Imperial question (the duty on tea) had been reduced to the lower plane of an Irish question. Still, he believed that the remarks of hon. gentlemen below the gangway opposite had proved two things which should make any one rejoice who had the good of the people at heart—first that there was a very large consumption of tea in Ireland, and, second, that whereas two years ago the hon. Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon) denounced the consumption of tea as a poisonous beverage compared with whisky. (Cries from the Irish Benches of, "No, no,") He was speaking from personal recollection, and the hon. Member for East Mayo—who, he was sorry, was not present—said he was in favour of Irish whisky in preference to tea. These were two salient facts elicited in the discussion that night. Taking back the question to the common sense tone given to the discussion by the hon. Member for Hull (Sir Seymour King) he wished in a few words to support the case he had made out for an abatement of the duty on a future occasion. Two years ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer could have reduced the duty, but this was not an occasion when he could be expected to do so. They might, however, advance arguments so that whenever it was possible the right hon. gentleman might be induced to take advantage of the first opportunity to reduce the duty and give an indulgence to a commodity of vast consumption here, and thereby also encourage one of the few remaining large industries of India. His hon. friend had spoken on behalf of the planters, and shown that the tea industry was in a parlous conditon. He could speak on behalf of the working class community whom he represented in the House, as well as for large classes of Indian labourers engaged in teagrowing. It was truly both an English and an Indian question and one on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer should bestow as much attention as he could. India, as every one knew, had suffered from famine during the last three or four years, from natural causes, beyond human control—(An Hon. Member on the Irish Benches; From British government.) He absolutely denied any sense in that interruption. He did believe they were natural causes, and that the British Government had done everthing in its power to meet and redress the sufferings of the people. On account of causes beyond human control, India had suffered immensely, and he was sure the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as a Member of a Government which was inspired by a high sense of Imperialism, would not have retained the present high duty on tea if he could have helped it, but would have done all in his power to encourage an industry which supported a large portion of the population of India. The hon. Member for Hull had advocated the case of the Indian tea-planters on strong grounds. He approached the question more particularly from the point of view of the Indian labourer, millions of whom were dependent on the industry. Their very bread depended upon it, and anything that could be done to promote and develop that industry should, in the interests of the Indian labourer, have the indulgence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was exceedingly pleased to hear the right hon. Gentleman in his opening statement say that he would not think of increasing the duty on tea. The right hon. gentleman admitted that the duty had reached a point at which it could not be further enhanced, and he gave, as was the general belief, a promise that in future years, when his financial needs were not so great as at present, he would seriously do what lay in him to reduce that duty. He trusted that the right hon. gentleman would that night strengthen that belief by repeating his assurance. He could assure the right hon. gentleman that he or his hon. friend, the Member for Hull, had no desire to go into the same lobby with the mover of the Amendment. The resolution before the Committee was one of purely Imperial wants, and should be considered and decided upon sound financial grounds. It was idle to expect that any sensible man would go into the lobby with hon. Members who wanted to reduce existing duties at the present moment when unusually large financial provision had to be made. But, at the proper time justice should be done to a great industry of immence importance to the people of India, and which provided a necessary article of food for the people of this country. He believed that this was a health and temperance, besides being an economic question, for if tea could be had at cheaper rates than now, it would help the temperance cause and the working man's household. He could say from his own experience that it was harder in this country to get a cup of good tea than a glass of beer at railway stations and elsewhere. Tea should be freely placed at the disposal of the consumers who were at present induced for want of a good cup of tea to take to alcoholic drinks. He saw the hon. Member for East Mayo now present, and he would therefore repeat what he had said at the commencement of his speech, that a couple of years ago that hon. gentleman had declared that tea was an unhealthy and poisonous drink as compared with Irish whisky.

Mr. Dillon: yes, I recollect the occasion very well. What I said was that excessive tea-drinking was extremely unhealthy.

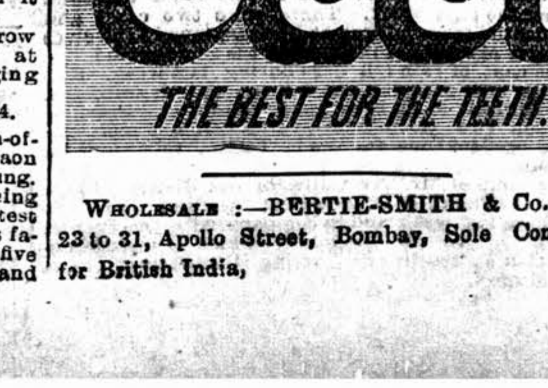
Sir Mancherjee Bhownggree: Yes, but the hon. gentleman did not say that excessive whisky drinking was unhealthy.

Mr. Dillon: I was speaking of tea, and not of whisky.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree: Yes, but you brought in the whisky. I distinctly remember that you brought in the whisky. I confess I was staggered, as I gave credit to the hon. gentlemen for being a strong believer in what he asserts, and for the moment I accepted his statement, however strange it might be. But I am greatly rejoiced to-night to hear a different version from the Irish Benches and so much said in praise of tea. All things considered let us return to plain common sense on this question. We are not going into the lobby with the Irish Members, and I shall vote for the right hon. gentleman's resolution in the firm belief and hope that in another year he will reduce the duty on tea.

MME. Mary Davies, who on the death of Edith Wynne, succeeded to the proud title of "Nightingale of Wales, Chief Songstress," has definitely resolved, says the "Daily News," to retire into private life, and will henceforward devote herself entirely to teaching. Miss Phyllis Rankin, the well-known American comedienne, who created the part of Fifi in "The Belle of New York," was married at a Strand registry office to Mr. Harry Davenport, the popular American actor. "When we are married" was one of the bride's most popular songs.

AN extraordinary case of hereditary suicidal mania is related in the Paris correspondence of a contemporary. A man left a letter saying that he was forced to commit suicide because he had reached the age of thirty-five years, at which his forefathers before him had all taken their own lives. The police enquiry has shown that the man's statement is correct. The suicide mania runs in the family, and irresistibly gains possession of each member as he attains his thirty-fifth birthday. The man's father and grandfather, and lately his uncle, all died by their own hand when they reached that age.



WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee for British India,

THE FAR EAST.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHI-LI.

The situation of affairs in the Metropolitan province of China is so exceptional and extraordinary as to be naturally well nigh incomprehensible even to old residents of China who happen to be absent. For some ten months, foreign armies have occupied the soil of northern China, having captured its marine forts and its two principal cities by storm. These centres of population and numerous others, especially along the lines of river and rail communication, have been garrisoned with troops of many different nationalities, constantly shifted about upon no perceptible principle, and for no visible reason. Contiguous areas have been administered upon radically different and inconsistent plans. Some considerable centres of population have been by turns governed, misverned, and suddenly left ungoverned. Your average gomilitary officer, of no matter what nation, is a man under authority and exercising authority himself. He has no weak misgivings as to his total unacquaintance with the conditions under which he is working. His not to reason why. He is there by appointment of General Somebody and there he is to stay and to operate. Absolutely ignorant of the Chinese language, as well as of the Chinese, he is plunged into a deep morass of incomprehensible tangles, but he gaily dashes ahead as if it were a cavalry charge. A German Lieutenant, for example, raids a village to catch Boxers. He himself does not know a Boxer from a broom-stick. His only dependence is upon a small boy of twelve years (a Roman Catholic) who carefully scans the prisoners, and selects those who are 'leaders,' and they are forthwith led out and shot. Think of the complicated consequences of a proceeding like this to all concerned, except to the jaunty Lieutenant, who, in two days, has forgoten the whole thing, and who, if he happened to remember it, is surprised that anyone should criticize his course. Generally speaking all Chinese interpreters are either "ex officio" or brevet scoundrels. Their temptations are innumerable, incessant, and practically irresistible. One might as well place a Chinese on an insulating-stool, pump him full of electricity, and then caution him not to stir a hairsbreadth, as to expect a Chinese interpreter to omit to feather his own nest, and that of his ancestors, and his posterity also. If there is an 'Expedition' on foot he sends word in advance to the village to be raided, and collects a handsome squeeze for his trouble. When the troops arrive, their game has flown, but they burn some houses 'for a warning, and the interpreter gets another squeeze because the soldiers did not destroy the whole town. An American officer with a Chinese interpreter goes out to arrest a band of robbers. On the way, he notices a string of carts following his cavalry. Upon inquiry, he ascertains that they are 'friends' of the interpreter bent on other business. Revolving the riddle, the officer examines the carts finds a well-dressed Chinese in each arrests them all and returns to camp, to be sharply interrogated by his superior as to what he means by it. He declares that he has his robbers all safe, and so it turns out, for the whole 'expedition' was organized by them and for them and the wily interpretor, and was only foiled by the exceptional astuteness of a young officer. What does the reader suppose is the 'temper of the officials' in whose jurisdiction such incidents are possible?—"China Mail."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN JAPAN.

THE REPORTED LOAN FROM THE HONGKONG BANK.

The reports that the Japanese Government contemplates an important financial arrangement with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank seem to be altogether unwarranted. It has been stated in the Tokio papers that Mr. Jackson, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Yokohama, had entered into negotiations with the Government with the view of accepting Japanese loan bonds to the amount of yen 35,000,000 or Yen 40,000,000.

With the object of investigating these statements, a representative of the "Japan Herald" saw Mr. D. Jackson on the 21st April, and questioned him on the subject. Mr. Jackson unreservedly and emphatically denied the whole story as a pure fabrication. He had not been in Tokio for many months, and had neither been himself approached by any Government emissary, nor had he approached Marquis Ito, Viscount Watanabe, or any other Cabinet Minister with regard to the purchase of loan bonds of any kind whatever.

COUNT INOUYE'S VIEW.

A contribution to the discussion of the financial question in Japan, which seems to be re-opening, was made recently by Count Inouye, former Finance Minister. At a dinner in Tokio the Count (as translated by the "Japan Times") said he regarded the war indemnity Japan had exacted from China as the primary root of the present evil, inasmuch as it led to sudden and undue expansion of all business, Government and private. The late sudden expansion of the municipal corporation of Nagoya supplied one significant illustration. Till four or five years ago the corporation's economy did not exceed 60,000 yen, but at present it stood at no less than 600,000 yen. It was conceivable that the fortune of some men might be expanded tentold even during the short space of four or five years, but such expansion in the case of a big corporation like Nagoya was evidently absurd. Indeed the municipal administration of Nagoya proved how abnormal matters were now, for it had been obliged to start an extraordinary tax, that is a tax on artisans and skilled labourers. Even without this impediment Nagoya had been hampered very much owing to the fact that the manufacturers there had to pay 40 yen per ton for coal which could be obtained at about half the price at Moji. The Count therefore could not but entertain a serious apprehension about the future of the Nagoya industry. Nor could he think the municipal economy of Osaka, that is 2 million yen, as indicative of the healthy progress of that Manchester of Japan. This remark about Nagoya and Osaka might be said to be equally applicable to every civic corporation in Japan, and he was afraid that Japan's economic condition must be seriously lacking order and symmetry. The Count then elucidated his favorite economic policy of the 'selfsupporting principle; observed that Japan must, endeavor to supply her own requirements, and that each individual must cultivate this self-denying virtue.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN NORTH CHINA.

GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY.

PEKING, April 29.

Contrary to first reports, which were from French sources, the expedition reported to have set out from Paoting-fu has had some serious fighting.

On the 22nd inst., the German force advanced in four columns to the north of Huolu Pass to a place called Tsinghing. On the 23rd inst. they attacked the Chinese fortresses, and after eleven hours of hard fighting, drove the Chinese out and captured eighteen guns. On the 24thinst., a German battalion went out and attacked a Chinese force of from 6000 to 8000 strong, entrenched in front of the French at Ku Kuan Pass. The Chinese were dispersed, and sixteen guns captured.

The French have not had any fighting.

The German losses are—three men killed and forty-two wounded, including five officers wounded.

FRENCH LOOT.

PEKING, May 4.

German cavalry officers have reconnoitred the province of Shansi, penetrating fifty miles beyond the frontier and returning to Tatung-fu and Kuangchuang. They report everything quiet, and did not encounter any Imperial troops or any of Tung Fuhsiang's soldiery.

The cases of loot sent by General Frey to France have returned to Peking, and are now in the Imperial Palace.

MISSIONARY INTERFERENCE IN CHINESE LAWSUITS.

A correspondent writes, to the "Celestial Empire" under date Nankin, 17 April:—There is a specimen case of interference with lawsuits by native Christians that would be a possible occasion of a local Boxer movement. It seems that a family named Yu had fishing rights. The servant became an enquirer in a chapel, got a native preacher to write a letter to the magistrate almost commanding him in the name of the church to give judgment in favor of the enquirer. The magistrate not knowing much about foreign things was afraid to interfere with the Christians thinking the church an "imperium in imperio." Certain missionaries heard of the affair called on the magistrate and explained that Christians were in no sense legally different from the followers of other religions, but were amenable to the laws of the country. The magistrate seemed immensely relieved. The Nanking officials from the Viceroy down have been often told that the church does not desire to interfere with the course of justice, but they cannot get to fully understand. Any rascally hypocrite, or hanger-on of a foreigner, can browbeat the officials and extort money.

Who is to blame? One thing to blame is the ignorance of the mandarinate of international relationships. Our consuls should fully inform them of the rights of Christians to justice alone and not to any special privileges. Sometimes a missionary is to blame in giving undue sympathy to his converts and believing too implicitly in their story.

A great cause is the corruption of the Yemen. So-called justice is sold to the highest bidder and the natives try to get the help of a foreigner in getting their rights. Unfortunately a foreigner can rarely tell who has rights. A sympathetic foreigner often does more harm than good by putting pressure on one side. A foreigner can very often persuade an official by mere influence. It pays for an official to be on the right side of a resident foreigner for in case of trouble an official button may be lost.

There are a number of rascals in many a Christian flock and they take advantage of the reasons mentioned, so there are frequent lawsuits brought up by so-called Christians. Foreigners have warned the officials not to recognize stolen cards, and have asked the officials to only recognize a card with the name in English. This is of no avail. The tricksters get a card with romanized letters on it. Mixed jurisdiction is a curse. It injures the church by drawing many of the stamp of Judas into the fold. It injures the Chinese as they are bullied.

THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF STAGE SCENERY.

FOLLOWING Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's paper on the above subject, read at a meeting of the Society of Arts the other day, Sir George Birdwood said:—

He had no claim to open the discussion, except as Chairman of the Committee of the Applied Art Section, in which capacity he gladly availed himself of the privilege of moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Percy Fitzgerald for the most interesting and valuable paper he had read to them that afternoon. Mr. Clement Scott who presided had referred to Mr. Fitzgerald's great literary reputation, but, to the members of the Society of Arts, he was known not only as the author of many works on the stage, but as already twice a lecturer before the Society, in 1887 on "Scenic Illusions and Stage Appliances," and in 1894, on "Adam's Architecture in London," a paper for which Mr. Fitzgerald received the Silver Medal of the Society. It was not the etiquette at these meetings to thank the gentlemen who presided over them, but, with the author of "Poppy Land Papers" in the chair that evening, who equally with his lifelong friend, Mr. Fitzgerald, had come, at a moment's notice, to the relief of the Society in the emergency arising from the illness of Mr. Cecil Smith, who was to have read a paper to them that evening on "Greek Vases,"—in these circumstances he felt justified in at least associating in his remarks, if he might not in the formal vote of thanks he had to move, the name of Mr. Clement Scott with that of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald. Both of these gentlemen were distinguished for their erudite knowledge and high appreciation of the British stage, and for their assiduity and ardour in the promotion of its welfare as a most attractive and potent instrument of popular education and culture. He could not presume to criticise the matter of Mr. Fitzgerald's paper. He had acquired the usual school-boy's knowledge from Adam's "Roman Antiquities" and similar handbooks of the structure and mechanism of the classical stage, but of the modern English stage, although in his time a devoted playgoer, he knew nothing; but what he had casually gathered from such sources as Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's present and previous papers. Still, as a playgoer, he had a very decided opinion on the deteriorating influence of the modern extravagant excess in "scenery" on the drama, through the subordination, it inevitably involves, of the playwriter and the actor to the "stage carpenter;" and he was gratified to find that he was supported in the opinion he had formed by so well informed, experienced, and capable an expert on the subject as Mr. Percy Fitzgerald. In the first part of his paper, where he criticised some of the mechanical defects of modern "scenery," as if impatient of them, he was momentarily apprehensive of his betraying an amiable inclination to apologise for a system of scenic illustration opposed to every principle of dramatic illusion, and lying at the very root of the grovelling sensuality and degradation of the drama of our day. But when Mr. Fitzgerald came to his illuminating quotation from Charles Lamb, then he understood that he was indeed of one mind with him on what he conceived to be a vital point for all who recognise the higher responsibilities of actors and playwriters, as the most persuasive and efficient of public instructors in all that advances public virtue and honour. He was told that in spite of their superficial resemblances, the modern theatre arose quite independently of the classical theatre, but there were so many points about the Greek and Roman theatre that seemed to illustrate Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's main argument, and, further, to enforce the contention of all his, and of all Mr. Clement Scott's writings, that the great end of the stage was the elevation and refinement of national character, that he would fain refer to some of them as briefly as possible. In the classical theatre, the "scene" included the whole stage "proscenium" and "postscenium," and it was only when theatres were developed into architectural buildings that the term "scene" became restricted to the wall separating the "stage" from the rooms in which the actors attired themselves, and on which the "scenery" proper was hung. In the Greek theatre, the stage, or what was called the *orchestra*, or "dancers' platform," was pushed forward into the very midst of the audience. The Romans abolished the orchestra, and left, where it stood, the sunken space which we occupy with "the stalls" and "the pit," a term applied by the Greeks (*koilon*) and the Romans (*cavea*, compare, "Caeve of Harmony,") to the whole semi-circle, tier upon tier, of the spectators. Now the Greek word *skene*, means simply a shaded place. It is formed from *skia*, in Sanskrit *chya*, "shade," the same word as our "sky," which etymologically means not the vault of the heavens, but a cloud; and "skene" originally signified the rustic tabernacle of tangled boughs, or stretched curtains, under which the Greeks first acted their plays. This is very much the sort of structure, so far as there is any construction in it under which plays are still acted in many parts of the East, as in Japan and Java, and the Miracle Play in India and Persia; and he never enjoyed the acting of Shakespeare plays so much as when they were performed in Bombay by young Parsees under a "gloriette" of the kind indicated; the change of the "scenes" being confined to a change of the label which surmounted them. The illusion, the passing sense of a higher reality, was complete, the magical power of Shakespeare's spoken word overwhelming, and the actors were everything, and the "scenery" as nothing. Of course he was not advocating such extreme simplicity as that in the representation of even the greatest dramas; he was only pleading for the due subordination of the "stageing" of a play to the players and the author of it. The next point well worth considering was the religious origin of the clasical drama. The direct meaning of the word theatre, which is Greek, is "the place of the spectators," or, as we say, "The House;" but the word which is closely connected, through "thaomai, "to gaze on," "to wonder," "to worship," also suggest "a place of worship," and the House of God" (*teos*). Tragedy means "The Goat-song, sung by the priests during the sacrifice of the goat offered up to the Gods before the performance of a clasical drama. In the Greek theatre it was a priest who directed the players, particularly the dancers, from the altar in the centre of the "orchestra, represented in our theatres by the conductor's "box. This may serve to explain the dancing of the ballet girls before the high altar of the cathedral at Seville, on the occasion of certain solemn celebrations of the Catholic Roman Calendar. Finally, the drama, was introduced into Rome from Etruria B. C. 361, especially to appease the wrath of the Gods during the ravages of the plague then prevailing—a fact which may serve to explain the throwing open of the playhouses during the recent outbreak of the plague at Lisbon. In the last days of Imperial Rome the front row of the seats placed on the sunken floor, which in Greece was filled by the raised orchestra, was set apart for the priests and magistrates, so that in time the Romans came to speak of the "orchestra and the people" as synonymous with "the patricians and the people." These points, and there are many similar ones, are very pertinent for those who regard the profession of the player as one of the most responsible, the most self-denying, and the most benificent a man can follow. For centuries the so-called "pulpit" has quarrelled with the stage, but they are one and the same thing in word, for the Romans called their stage *pulpitum*, and they ought to be regarded as indissolubly one in the spirit which should animate both. It is not well to strain our ideals too high i.e., out of practical reach. But, on the stage, no less than in the "pulpit," the men, as some well-known writer, whose name I cannot recall, has said, "should stand a step higher than in our common life;" and the sooner we recognise the commanding part which the playwriter and the actor are capable of taking in regeneration of our social life, as an imperial people, the sooner will dawn the day anticipated by Goethe, when both the duties of the stage and of the "pulpit" will be entrusted to none but men of the noblest minds—men who in everything, and above all things in the drama, instinctively reverence and honour and scrupulously respect, the innocent and aweless throne of modesty.

a I have fully described the manner in which this drama is "celebrated" in Bombay, in the Preface to the late Sir Lewis Pelly's "Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain," See also Hughes' "Dictionary of Islam," article "Muharam."

THE first returns announced regarding the population of Edinburgh were in error, some districts annexed in 1900 being overlooked. Edinburgh has now a population of 316,540. This does not include Leith. In 1801 the population of Edinburgh and Leith was 82,560. The boundaries of the city are now far-reaching, and include the seaside town of Portobellow, the seaport of Granton, and a portion of the parish of Duddingston. In 1801 the population was 272,978, thus giving an increase of 43,562.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

"AN English Woman's Love Letters" are now being followed by "The Lover's Replies to" them. This craze is getting to remind one of that peculiarly tiresome round game, in which one used to write down "what he said" after somebody else's "what she said," and so forth. That game, if we remember right, ended with what "the world said." In the present literary instance, the world says it is thoroughly bored.

From the statement of Sir C. Elliott, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the School Board for London, it appears that the scholars are learning the lessons of thrift to good purpose. In over 300 schools there is a savings bank and close upon 57,000 banking accounts, the amount deposited last year being £25,823. There is, however, an evident tendency not to permit the money to accumulate for any length of time, for the amount withdrawn during the past twelve months was £24,843. However, at the end of the year there was a balance to the credit of the 'little Midases' of something over £8,000.

Mr. Horace Darwin, who has been carrying out a series of experiments in continuance of his late father's observations of the sinking of stones by the action of earth worms, has just given some results at a meeting of the Royal Society. Experiments were continued from 1877 to 1896 with a ring-shaped stone, weighing 23 kilos. It was found that the position of the stone was affected by temperature and by the dryness or dampness of the earth, so that it rose a little at times, though it sank, on the whole, 12 millimetres, that it descended rather more rapidly at first, owing probably to the decay of the grass below it, but that the average rate was 2·22mm. a year, or rather less than an inch in ten years.

The following change in the habit of a wild creature recorded by "Nature Notes," is well known, but has hardly, we think, received as much attention from naturalists as it deserves: "The wary and unapproachable wood-pigeon, whose cooing is so pleasantly associated with sylvan scenery far remote from the din of towns can now be heard in the centre of the metropolis, and it has become so perfectly tolerant of its new surroundings that it roosts in trees and takes its food quite close to people, and shows no fear at their presence. This is a remarkable change in the disposition of a bird which hitherto has been so difficult to approach."

A favourite haunt of Charles Dickens is now in the market. It is situated in France, a little south of Boulogne, and on the outskirts of the forest of Hardelot. The neighbourhood was made famous by the fact that the preliminaries of peace were signed there by the Ambassadors of Francis I. and Henry VIII in 1544. Dickens was particularly fond of this spot, and he frequently used to retire there for rest and recreation.

Hunting for derivatives is a pleasing occupation, and one which has recently derived an impetus owing to the requests of the dictionary makers that the general public should join in the pursuit. Dr. Furnival is now anxious to know more about "yorker" before they come to the Ys in the Oxford Enlgish Dictionary. He writes: "The earliest use of the word I know is about 1690, when it is applied to a cunning and malevolent Yorkshire woman. But between that and the cricket use in modern days I have no instance." The pursuit of "jerry-built" goes merrily on. It is now said that bricklayers used to describe as "Jericho walls" those which were not firm until they were prepared.

News has come to hand of a very serious famine in Bessarabia. The village population are almost reduced to starvation by the failure of the last harvest, and in the district of Soroki the greatest misery prevails. The people are utterly destitute, clad in rags, half of them suffering from typhus, without furniture or household necessities, huddled together in a loathsome state of filth, and living only on husks of maize boiled in water, or other equally unwholesome food. The peasants who still possess sufficient means of subsistence are very few, and nearly all are in want of seed or vegetables for spring sowing and planting and of money to procure them.

Mr. Wyndham's first essay in theatrical management was at the London Princess's. That was in 1868, and, as he will smilingly tell you, as most initial ventures of the kind are, the season was both brief and disastrous. The following year found him in New York again, this time fulfilling a season's engagement at Wallock's Theatre. In 1870 he was once more a manager, and has practically been in active management ever since. He was the first actor to travel with his own supporting company. In his reminiscences Jefferson records this fact, and claims to be the second manager to undertake such enterprise. Mr. Wyndham's travelling management continued in America until the Chicago fire, which, as he says, practically broke him, at least for a time. He was to have commenced a season in that town on the very night following that upon which the terrible conflagration broke out, in a new theatre upon the decoration of which no less a sum than £16,000 had been spent by an enthusiastic citizen who had presented the building to the commonality. The unlucky donor stood opposite the building on the night of the fire, and saw it disappear in nine minutes; and stolidly to those around him he said, "I should not have minded if Chicago had seen the place, if only one night."

The armoured train has played an important part in the South African war, and would-be invaders of England should know that if they come Brighton way they may have to run the gauntlet of one before they get very far from the coast. The 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers is largely recruited from the London, Brighton, and South Coast Company, and, we learn from the "Railway Magazine," with the spirited cooperation of that company and the assistance of their locomotive superintendent, an armoured train has been designed and constructed and placed at the disposal of the corps for exercising purposes, and for use in case of need. The train carries a 40-pounder gun mounted on a turntable in such a way that it can, if need be, be fired in a position at right angles to the direction of the rails, the recoil of the gun being provided for by a simple but ingenious mechanism. General Mercier will, it is to be hoped, make a note of this

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Judge Parry, whose play, "England's Elizabeth," has been successfully produced at Manchester, is the only county-court judge who has courted Thespis as well as Themis. He is not, however, the only dramatist who has held judicial office. Mr. Justice Talfourd wrote four tragedies, one of which, "Ion," was produced by Macready and enjoyed a fair measure of success. He was a most enthusiastic playgoer whenever his tragedy was performed. "Lamsun Talfourd will not be down here to-night," Dickens, his intimate friend, once wrote from Broadstairs, because I see "Ion" is to be acted at the theatre. He is never absent from any theatre, far or near, when that is the play. Although the Bench has produced very few playwrights, the Bar has, of course, produced many. Among living dramatists, Mr W. S. Gilbert, Mr. Sydney Grundy, Mr Herman Merivale, and Mr. Anthony Hope have all practised at the Bar. The dramatic critics may claim even greater distinction in the legal world than the dramatists. One of their number has actually risen to the Woolsack. Lord Campbell was dramatic critic to the "Morning Chronicle" before briefs became plentiful with him.

The committee which is urging upon the Home Office the need for certain reforms in the administration of reformatory schools has brought out some interesting facts as to the position which old reformatory boys have taken in South Africa. There have been 2,597 known old boys from English reformatories at the front. Three of them have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, five for the distinguished service medal, one for a commission, and a large number of others have received promotion. This is a large proportion of honours for a section so comparatively small amongst the total number of men at the front; and it speaks very well indeed for the habits of discipline and good conduct learned at the schools.

Sir Henry E. Roscoe, in his second paper in the "Monthly Review," on the Outlook for British Trade, gives an interesting summary of the largest endowments contributed by private munificence to the Universities, institutes, and University colleges of the United States for higher education:—Chicago University, J. D. Rockefeller £1,902,848; Gerard College, Stephen Gerard 1,458,333; Pratt Institute, Charles Pratt 750,000; Johns Hopkins University, Johns Hopkins 625,000; Dexel Institute, A. J. Dexel 625,000; L. Stanford University, Leland Stanford, jun. 520,833; Cornell University, Ezra Cornell 312,500; Vanderbilt University. The Vanderbilts 229,166; Columbia University, Seth Low 208,333. It is estimated, indeed, that a sum of no less than £22,000,000 has been given or bequeathed by private citizens of the United States during recent years for the foundation and maintenance of Universities and high schools of science in that country. Sir Henry in effect asks why Englishmen of wealth do not do likewise. The difficulty with us, he thinks, is not so much the want of money as the want of will, which is no doubt true.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE foreign military attaches who were for some months with the British field force in South Africa have, in reports, books, pamphlets, and newspaper articles, expressed various opinions concerning the war. We are now to have the benefit of the views of Field-Marshal von der Goltz, who has made a close study of the campaign, and is placing his impressions on record. The pasha is a soldier of eminence. He is the man who reorganised the Turkish Army. His essays are to be translated into English and they will doubtless be given respectful attention in view of the reputation of the writer. The general emphatically disagrees with the foreign critics who think that the war has strengthened the agruments in support of the conversion of the standing armies of Europe into militia. The assumption is, he says, entirely erroneous, as there is no possible comparison between the conditions of warfare in South Africa and in Europe. He thinks, indeed, that the Continental armies have learnt but little from the war. It is natural that the pasha should find praise for the mobility of the Boers; for he claims that they have imitated the reforms which he has himself instituted in the Turkish Army in the past ten years. The soldiers of Turkey and of the Transvaal have several characteristics in common, notably simplicity, solidity and thoroughness, combined with strong religious feeling."

The question of recruiting is crucial, and governs the whole situation at this present time. We want men, no measures; an army, not army reform. The most elaborate schemes are not worth the paper on which they are written, unless they can be given practical corporate existence by the proper provision of "personnel." Every effort should be directed to this end, every suggestion should be heard with respect, every experiment, every remedy fairly tried. There is no lack of choice in this respect, for a multitude of counsellors raise their voices and many panaceas are proposed. Some of them are plausible, even logical, and need not be too costly. Let it be granted that the voluntary system must be maintained; that we must continue to invite where our neighbours insist; that we can levy no blood-tax, but must, cap in hand, beg our free citizens to respond to our appeals. Yet at the very outset the State handicaps itself by the scanty and illiberal spirit on which it acts. Not only is the wage offered far too low to attract even unskilled labour in the open market; but the State as an employer is a hard master, and imposes conditions more irksome than that of other walks in life. Say that for the present the authorities decide to rub along at the existing rates, and still decline to believe higher pay as the very essence of the recruiting problem. That point may be left to bring its own solution when further expenditure cannot be longer postponed. It would not cost the Exchequer a penny to apply other remedies which might go far to enhance the popularity of the Service, and so attract the more coy, who will have nothing to say to the army as it is.

The system of working furlough is a new feature in the army greatly to the advantage of the soldier, but highly questionable from the financial standpoint. It seems strangely anomalous that, whilst on the one hand there is a demand for men to fill the "cadres" of an increased establishment, there is on the other a plethora so great that large numbers are sent on long furloughs to get work if they can, but continuing to draw army pay. Many of these men are said to be working in Government establishments and drawing double pay, a state of affairs which, if true, certainly should be looked into. There must be something radically wrong in our military system which permits this waste of public money. The Royal Reserve Regiments were adversely criticised at the time of their formation on account of the excessive bounties offered, but if these are now supplemented by working furloughs, it seems as if the country is paying pretty dearly for this special augmentation of the army.

The Second-class Cruiser "Talbot" is to be fitted with wireless telegraphy apparatus, and her departure for China will be declayed for a fortnight.

The subject of the higher training of French officers is again demanding attention on the other side of the Channel, and it is understood that the Superior Naval School will once more be reorganised. It was instituted six years ago by M. Lockroy, and has gone through several modifications since that time. The reason for the fresh change is that it has been found that the officers selected to undergo the course are overworked. They spend one year at the school, interrupted by a cruise during the manœuvres, and another on the French coast for hydrographic work, but at the close it is found that there has been something like an attempt to cram them with superior knowledge. It is accordingly proposed that the course shall be extended to two years. M. Marc Landry (Maurice Loir) points out that there will be the disadvantage of passing only one half the number of officers through the school, and says that the whole principle has been to give the training to as many as possible. He suggests that a better course would be to reduce the programme of studies by eliminating some matters that are too technical and too mathematical, while questions that have already occupied attention at the naval school, or in the special establishments, should be treated broadly in the superior school, and in a philosophical way, so as to invite reflection and evoke ideas without adding a weight of formulæ. His idea would be to have a nine months' course followed by three months afloat, pursuing the studies and concluded by three months of staff work, during which the officer would have time to weigh and mentally digest the abstruse matters he had considered at the school.

All the information accessible goes to show that the German battleship Kaiser Friedrich III. was saved almost by a miracle. The heavy petroleum used for auxiliary stoking was stored in the bilge and the water which invaded the ship floated it into the stokeholds. The watertight doors were closed and all attention was devoted to extinguishing the fires and flooding the magazines which were in danger. The fire was of a very serious nature, the engines and boilers were damaged and the propellers were injured. It appears not yet to have been fully ascertained why the Kaiser Friedrich and her consort the Kaiser Wilhelm touched the ground to the south of the island of Burnholm. The shoal is the Adlergrund and an officer was despatched to make a survey of the reefs, some uncharted rocks being discovered in the course of his survey. In ordinary circumstances there is a perfectly safe passage between the island and the mainland. Too much praise cannot be given to the ship's company, who worked with increasing energy to stifle the flames and to keep out the sea. The Emperor has conferred decorations upon Captain Thiele and several officers, engineers and stokers, who at the risk of their lives flooded the magazines. When waterproof sheetings had been lowered over the holes, 1,000 tons of water were pumped out of the ship. The squadron was engaged at the time in its summer evolutionary cruise which always precedes the manœuvres, and was returning from Danzig to Kiel. It had visited Sassnitz and Rugen, and the programme includes visits to some foreign ports. The "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" is to take the place of the Friedrich III.

The American Navy Department has inaugurated a new policy in connection with the training of United States naval cadets at sea. The battleship Indiana has been designated for the service, and as soon as she leaves the Philadelphia Yard, where she is now undergoing some slight repairs, she will be placed at the disposal of the Academy. Some time towards the latter part of May the cadets will go aboard the Indiana, and will for the first time be given the opportunity of serving in a ship of the most approved and modern type.

Signor Plini has contributed to La Lega Navale, the organ of the Italian Navy League, a stirring and sympathetic ballad on the splendid action of the saving of the Calliope at Apia in 1891, when so many ships were lost in the great cyclone. He describes the ships being driven from their anchors, and pictures in vivid language the British ship steaming out to sea amid the cheers of the men in the ships that were doomed. The poet speaks of the ship, in error, as the Caliot. The following verse indicates his quality:—

"Da l'atro mar che sfidar Cook e Tasman
Luce di gloria han gli Angli. Dei tuoi fieri
Marinai l'ossa in ogni lido fremono,
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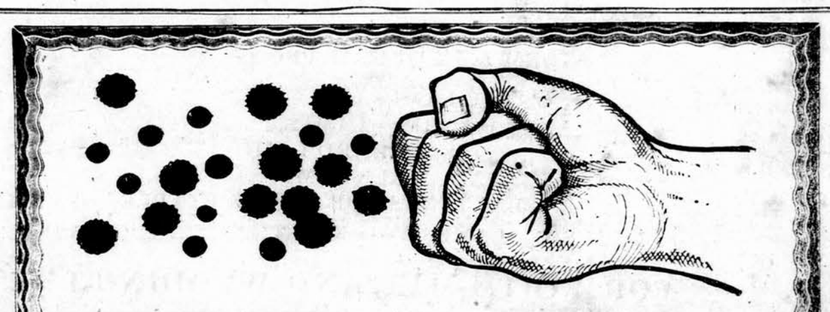


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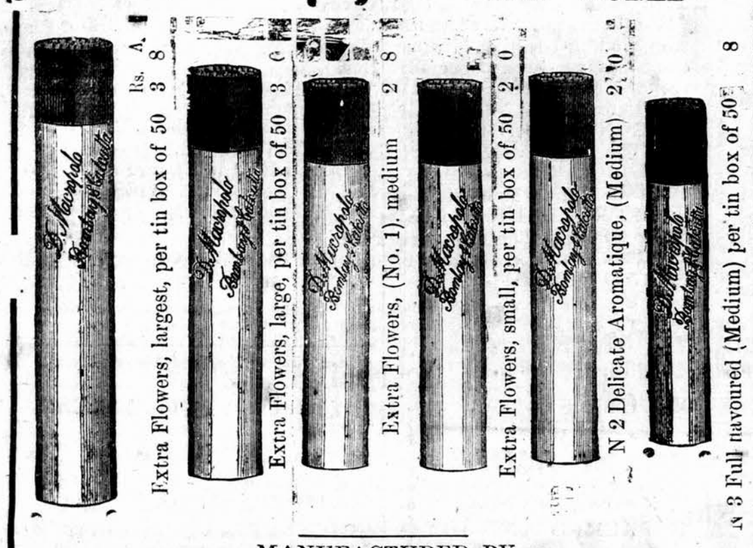
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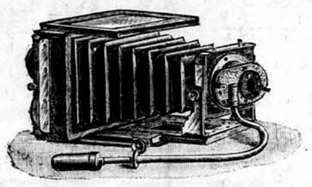
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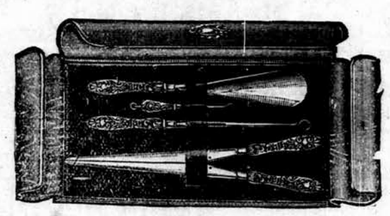

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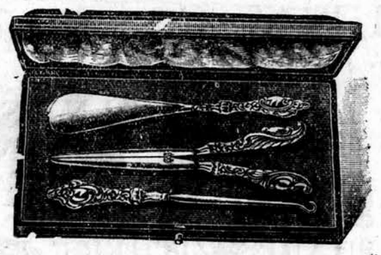

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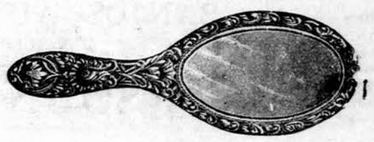
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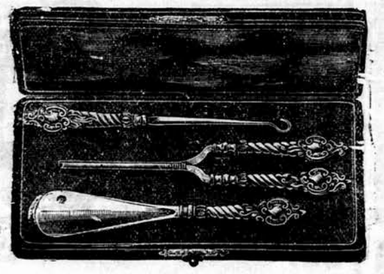
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